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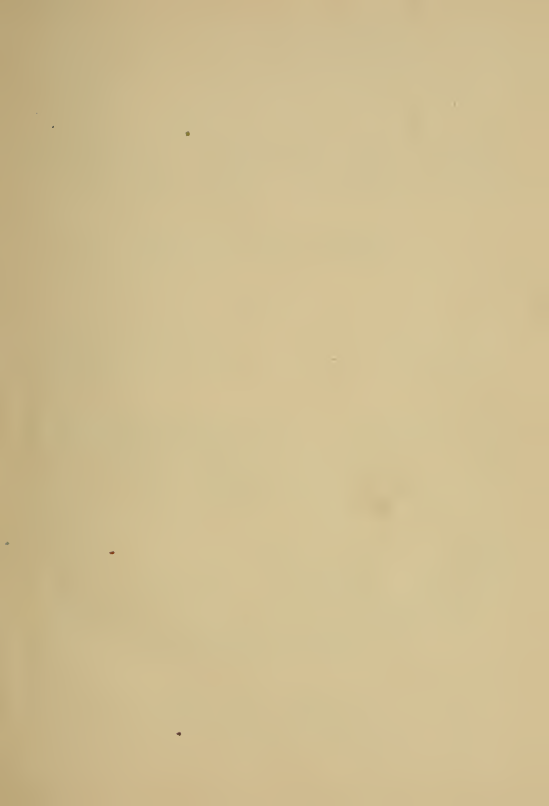


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GOVERNMENTS

OF

THE WORLD;

AN OUTLINE VIEW

OF THE

RULING POWER OF EVERY COUNTRY.

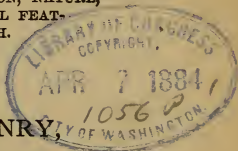
GIVING A TABULATED STATEMENT OF THE REIGNING POTENTATES OF GOVERNMENTS, WITH HISTORICAL DATA OF THE FORMATION, NATURE, AND CONSTITUTIONAL FEATURES OF EACH.

BY

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INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA:  
J. E. SHERRILL, PUBLISHER.  
1884.



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# PREFACE.

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THIS little work is the product of much research and labor of investigation.

All the existing Governments of the world are herein appropriately classified, and their peculiar characteristics delineated.

Here may be found, in small compass, a fund of information that could otherwise be obtained only by patient and industrious searching of records, both foreign and domestic.

After the General Classification of Governments in each of the Grand Divisions, as to Republics, Kingdoms, and Empires, the form of government in each country is separately considered, as to Name and Title of Ruler, Name and Title of State Minister, Name and Title of U. S. Minister Abroad, Name and Title of Foreign Minister in United States.

Colonial Governments are also properly classified, and their subordination indicated.

Some notice is also made of Tribal Governments.

The various Outlines are made sufficiently comprehensive, and embrace, in one view, the sovereign power of every country.

The author has labored with due care to give correct data in every instance, that the work may be a reliable source of reference.

Believing that his little work will prove to be useful to some and interesting to many, he submits it to the public.

W. H. F. HENRY.

JANUARY, 1884.



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# GOVERNMENTS OF THE WORLD.

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## SECTION I.

### GENERAL CLASSIFICATION.

**Government** is that system according to which a country is ruled. Savage and barbarous tribes either have no government at all, or are ruled by chiefs whose will is law. Among civilized and half-civilized nations the prevailing forms of government are the Monarchy and the Republic.

A **Monarchy** is a government in which the highest power is held by one person for life.

**KINDS.**—Monarchies are called *Hereditary*, when the power descends from father to son; *Elective*, when the monarch is chosen by some body of electors.

There are also *Absolute* monarchies, or *Despotisms*, in which the monarch's power is unrestrained; and *Limited*, or *Constitutional* monarchies, in which his power is restricted by a constitution or laws. In the Eastern Continent, the gov-

ernments are mostly monarchies; limited, if the people are civilized—absolute, if they are not.

**Names.**—Monarchies and their rulers have certain specific names. A *Kingdom* is a monarchy under a KING (or if the sovereign is a woman, a QUEEN). An *Empire* is a monarchy (usually large, or composed of different States) under an EMPEROR or EMPRESS. The ruler receives various titles in different countries, as *emperor* or *empress*, *king* or *queen*, *czar*, *sultan*, *shah*, *khedive*, and *mikado*. The *Prince* rules a *Principality*; the *Duke*, a *Duchy*; the *Grand Duke*, a *Grand Duchy*; the *Elector*, an *Electorate*.

Nearly all the Governments of the Old World are monarchical.

A **Republic** is a government in which the laws are made by representatives of the people, and executed by officers elected by the people. The chief officer of a republic is a **PRESIDENT**.

All the countries of the Western Continent, except Brazil, are republics, though there are various colonial possessions subject to monarchical rule.

# (I.) REPUBLICS OF THE WORLD.

## IN AMERICA.

- NORTH AMERICA. . { 1. United States.  
2. Mexico.
- SOUTH AMERICA . . { 1. Argentine Confederation.\*  
2. Bolivia.  
3. Chili.  
4. Colombia.  
5. Paraguay.  
6. Peru.  
7. Uruguay.  
8. Venezuela.  
9. Ecuador.
- CENTRAL AMERICA. { 1. Guatemala.  
2. Costa Rica.  
3. San Salvador.  
4. Honduras (with Balize).  
5. Nicaragua.
- WEST INDIES. . . . { 1. Hayti.  
2. Santo Domingo. }

## IN EUROPE.

- 1. France.
- 2. Switzerland.
- 3. Andorra (*in Spain*).
- 4. San Marino (*in Italy*).

## IN AFRICA.

- 1. Liberia (*Negroes from U. S.*)
- 2. Orange River Free State.
- 3. Transvaal Republic.

\* The sovereignty over Patagonia is claimed by the Argentine Republic, though the narrow tract of country at the western base of the Patagonian Andes belongs nominally to Chili.

## (II.) KINGDOMS OF THE WORLD.

**EUROPE . .** {
 

1. Belgium.
2. Denmark.
3. Great Britain (and Ireland).
4. Italy.
5. Netherlands (Holland).
6. Portugal.
7. Spain.
8. Norway and Sweden.
9. Greece.
10. {
  - Servia.
  - Roumania.
  - Montenegro.

**ASIA . . . .** {
 Indo-China {
 

- Burmah.
- Siam.
- Anam.

 (*Despotisms*).

**AFRICA. . .** {
 

1. Abyssinia (*despotism*).
2. Madagascar (*despotism*).
3. Ashantee (*despotism*).
4. Dahomy (*despotism*).

**OCEANIA.**—Hawaiian Islands.

### (III.) EMPIRES OF THE WORLD.

**SOUTH AMERICA.**—Brazil.

**EUROPE.** { 1. Germany.  
2. Austria—Hungary.  
3. Russia (*absolute monarchy*).  
4. Turkey-in-Europe.

**ASIA . . .** { 1. China (*absolute monarchy*).  
2. Japan (*absolute monarchy*).  
3. Turkey-in-Asia, with western Arabia.  
4. Turkestan.\*  
5. Persia (*despotism*).

**AFRICA .** { Morocco  
(*despotism*).

### (IV.) TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS.

**ASIA . . .** { 1. Southern Arabia.  
2. Afghanistan and Beloochistan.

**AFRICA .** { 1. The Sahara.  
2. Soudan and Equatorial Africa.  
3. Senegambia.  
4. Zaquebar.

\*Turkestan might more properly be classed under "Colonial Governments." The provinces of this region are under rulers called *Kahns*; but are more or less under the influence of Russia.

## (V.) COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS.

- |  |   |                                  |  |                         |
|--|---|----------------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| IN AMERICA.  | IN NORTH AMERICA.                         | {                                | 1. Greenland and Iceland ( <i>to Denmark</i> ).    | } <i>Great Britain.</i> |
|  |   |                                  | 2. Dominion of Canada                              |                         |
|  |   |                                  | 3. Newfoundland                                    |                         |
|  | IN SOUTH AMERICA.                         | {                                | 1. British Guiana.                                 |                         |
|  |   | 2. French Guiana.                |  |                         |
|  |   | 3. Dutch Guiana.                 |  |                         |
| IN CENTRAL AMERICA.                                  | {   | The Balize, or British Honduras. |  |                         |
| IN WEST INDIES.                                      | 1. <i>Greater Antilles.</i>               | {                                | 1. Cuba & Porto Rico ( <i>to Spain</i> ).          |                         |
|  |   |                                  | 2. Jamaica ( <i>to Great Britain</i> ).            |                         |
|  | 2. <i>Lesser Antilles.</i>                | {                                | 1. Santa Cruz ( <i>to Denmark</i> ).               |                         |
|  |   |                                  | 2. St. Thomas ( <i>to Denmark</i> ).               |                         |
|  |   |                                  | 3. Guadaloupe and Martinique ( <i>to France</i> ). |                         |
|  |   |                                  | 4. The other islands subject to Great Britain.     |                         |
| 3. <i>The Bahamas</i> ( <i>to Great Britain</i> ).   |   |                                  |  |                         |
| 4. <i>The Bermudas*</i> ( <i>to Great Britain</i> ). |   |                                  |  |                         |
| IN EUROPE.   | 1. Gibraltar ( <i>to Great Britain</i> ). |                                  |  |                         |
|  | 2. Malta ( <i>to Great Britain</i> ).     |                                  |  |                         |
|  | 3. Corsica ( <i>to France</i> ).          |                                  |  |                         |
|  | 4. Balearic Isles ( <i>to Spain</i> ).    |                                  |  |                         |
|  | 5. Bulgaria ( <i>to Turkey</i> ).         |                                  |  |                         |

\*These islands do not properly form part of the West Indies, being off the coast of the United States, but they may be best classed with that archipelego.



# COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS—(*Continued.*)

- IN ASIA.** {  
 1. Hindostan.  
 2. British Burmah.  
 3. Ceylon.  
 4. Hong-Kong.  
 5. Aden.  
 6. Singapore.  
 7. Malacca. } (*to Great Britain*).

8. Lower Cochin China (*to France*).

9. Siberia.  
 10. Trans-Caucasia. } (*to Russia*).  
 11. Soongaria.

1. Egypt.  
 2. Tunis.  
 3. Tripoli. } (*to Turkey*).  
 4. Barca.

- IN AFRICA.** {  
 5. Cape Colony.  
 6. Sierra Leone.  
 7. Gold Coast.  
 8. Natal.  
 9. St. Helena.  
 10. Ascension.  
 11. Mauritius. } (*to Great Britain*)

12. Algeria (*to France*).

13. Ceuta.  
 14. Fernando Po.  
 15. Canary Islands (in Atlantic). } (*to Spain*).

16. { Cape Verde Islands (in Atlantic). } (*to Portugal*).  
 { Madeira Island (in Atlantic).

- IN OCEANIA.** {  
 1. Java.  
 2. Borneo.  
 3. Sumatra.  
 4. Celebes.  
 5. Moluccas.  
 6. New Guinea. } (*to Holland*).

7. Australia  
 8. Tasmania.  
 9. New Zealand. } (*to Great Britain*).

10. Philippine.  
 11. Ladrone. } (*to Spain*).  
 12. Caroline.

13. New Caledonia (*to France*).

## SECTION II.

### SPECIFIC CLASSIFICATION.

#### REPUBLICS.

Having given, in the preceding Sections, general outlines of governments, we now present in this and following Sections specific outlines and statements pertaining to each country or government in the order of Republics, Kingdoms, and Empires, devoting a separate Section to each form of government.

#### I. IN NORTH AMERICA.

UNITED STATES.	{ <i>President's Cabinet.</i>	President.	{ Chester A. Arthur, New York. Succeeded, Sept. 19, 1881.
		Secretary of State. . .	{ F. F. Freylinghuysen (New Jersey).
		Secretary of Treasury.	{ Charles J. Folger (New York).
		Secretary of War . . .	{ Robt. T. Lincoln (Illinois).
		Secretary of Navy . .	{ W. E. Chandler (New Hampshire).
		Secretary of Interior .	{ Henry M. Teller (Colorado).
		Attorney General. . .	{ Benj. H. Brewster (Pennsylvania).
		Postmaster General. .	{ W. Q. Gresham (Indiana).

**The President** and his Cabinet, Congress, and the Courts of Justice, together form the Government.

The United States is a Federal Republic—that is, a republic in which several separate republics are united in one—*E PLURIBUS UNUM—one composed of many.*

Each State is a republic by itself; for it has a government of its own, and is at liberty to make laws relative to its own peculiar interests; but the more general concerns of the nation, as the regulation of commerce, the declaration of war, the coining of money, etc., are entrusted to the General Government.

The three branches of the Government are the **LEGISLATIVE**, the **EXECUTIVE**, and the **JUDICIARY**.

**The Legislative Power** is vested in a Congress, which consists of two branches—the **SENATE** and the **HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**. The Senate consists of two members from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for a term of six years. The members of the House of Representatives are chosen for two years by the people of each State. The number of Representatives for each State is allotted in proportion to the population.

**The Executive Power** is vested in a **PRESIDENT** and a **VICE-PRESIDENT** assisted by five Secretaries, called Heads of Department, namely: The **SECRETARY OF STATE**, the **SECRETARY OF WAR**, the **SECRETARY OF THE NAVY**, the **SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY**, and the **SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR**; the **POSTMASTER-GENERAL**, and the **ATTORNEY-GENERAL**. These are termed the **CABINET**. The President and Vice-President are chosen for four years by delegates elected by the people, called *electors*. Each State chooses as many delegates as it has members in Congress.

**The Judiciary Power** is vested in one **SUPREME COURT**, and such inferior courts as Congress may from time to time establish. The Supreme Court is composed of one **CHIEF JUSTICE** and eight **ASSOCIATE JUSTICES**, who hold a court in the city of Washington annually, commencing on the second Monday in January; besides which, each of these Justices attends in a certain circuit, comprising two or more districts appropriate to each, and, together with the judge of the district, composes a Circuit Court, which is held in each district of the circuit. The principal business of these courts is to expound the laws of the United States, and to settle all questions which arise under the Constitution and treaties of the United States. The Justices are appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and hold their offices during life or good behavior.

**The State Governments** are like the General Government in form. Each State has its own Constitution. The States are generally divided into Counties, and the counties into Townships. In most of the States the executive power is vested in a Governor, a Lieutenant-Governor, a Secretary of State, a Comptroller or Treasurer, an Attorney-General, and a Superintendent of Schools, all of whom are generally elected by the people. Some of the States have, besides, an Auditor, a Land Commissioner, and other executive officers.

**The Territories** are under the control of the General Government.

When a government is provided for a territory, the latter is said to be *organized*. The President appoints the Governor, Secretary, and Judges, while the legislature is chosen by the inhabitants. The laws made by the territorial legislature are subject to revision by Congress. Territories are admitted as States when they have a sufficient number of inhabitants to entitle them to one Representative in Congress.

**Historical Data.**—The United States was originally formed of 13 British colonies on the Atlantic coast, which in 1776 declared their independence of the mother-country. Great Britain claimed the right of taxing them, though they were not represented in the British Parliament; and attempts to enforce this claim brought on the Revolutionary War (1775—1783). The Americans were successful, and at the close of the war the United States extended to the Mississippi River on the west, and as far south as Florida. The country has since been enlarged by the addition of several purchases and cessions.

## MEXICO.

{	President.	{ Manuel Gonzalez.	Succeeded, Dec. 1, 1880.
	State Minister, ( <i>Secretary of Foreign Af- fairs.</i> )	{ Señor Don Ygnacio Maris- cal.	
	U. S. Minister Abroad, ( <i>E. E. and M. P.</i> )	{ Philip H. Morgan.	Appointed, Jan. 26, 1880.
	Foreign Minister in U. S. ( <i>E. E. and M. P.</i> )	{ Señor Don Matias Romero.	Presented, March 7, 1882.

Mexico is composed of twenty-seven States, the territory of Lower California, and the federal district containing the capital. The government resembles that of the United States. Law and order are often violated, and revolutions have been frequent. All religions are tolerated, but most of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. Among the Indians are some Pagan tribes.

The Administration is carried on under the direction of the President, by a council of six ministers, viz: of Justice, of Finance, of the Interior, of the Army and Navy, of Foreign Affairs, and of Public Works. The present constitution bears date February 5th, 1857.

**Historical Data.**—The Mexicans freed themselves from Spanish rule in 1821. Three years afterward a republic was established. Large tracts of territory were lost in consequence of the Texan Revolution (1836) and the war with the United States (1846—1848). In 1863, after the invasion of the country by a French army, Mexico was made an empire, and a European prince was placed on the throne; but within four years the republic was restored.

When Mexico became known to Europeans, the ruling race was the Aztecs, a people skilled in tilling the soil, in weaving cotton cloth, in working the metals except iron, and in other useful arts. They had schools, a system of writing, a literature, populous cities, and an efficient government. To Mexitli, their god of war, from whom Mexico derived its name, they offered human sacrifices in magnificent temples.

Soon after the discovery of America, Cortez, with about six hundred Spaniards, invaded this vast empire, and, notwithstanding an heroic resistance, effected its conquest (1521). For three hundred years the government was in the hands of Spanish viceroys, who were almost absolute, and kept the natives in ignorance and wretchedness.

## II. IN SOUTH AMERICA.

ARGENTINE CONFED-  
ERATION.

President.	{ <b>Julio A. Roca.</b> Succeeded, Oct. 12, 1880.
State Minister, ( <i>Minister of Foreign Af- fairs.</i> )	{ <b>Dr. Bernarvode Trigayer</b>
U. S. Minister Abroad, ( <i>Minister Resident.</i> )	{ <b>Thomas O. Osborn.</b> Appointed, Feb. 13, 1874.
Foreign Minister in U. S. ( <i>E. E. and M. P.</i> )	{ <b>Señor Don Louis L. Do- minguez.</b> Presented, Nov. 14, 1882.

In the **Argentine Republic**, under the constitution the executive power resides in a president elected for six years by the representatives of the 14 provinces. The legislative authority is vested in a National Congress, consisting of a Senate and a House of Deputies. Each province has its own local government.

The **Ministry**, appointed by and acting under the orders of the president, is divided into five departments, viz: of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finances, War, and Education.

Increasing attention is paid to education, and upward of 100,000 pupils attend the public schools. There are two universities (at Buenos Ayres and Cordola) and fifteen national colleges. The predominant religion is Roman Catholic, but all others are tolerated. The Governors of the various provinces are invested with very extensive powers. They are elected by the people for a term of three years.

**Historical Data.**—The country formed part of the viceroyalty of Peru till 1776, when the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres was created. The struggle for independence was begun about 1810. In 1853 the present constitution, modelled after that of the United States, was adopted and went into effect in all the provinces except Buenos Ayres, which gave in its adhesion in 1859. In 1865-'70 the republic, in alliance with Brazil and Uruguay, was at war with Paraguay, which resulted in the overthrow and death of the dictator Lopez.

The recent presidents of the republic have been Bartolomé Mitre (1862-'8), Domingo Faustina Sarmiento (1868-'74), and Nicolas Avellaneda (elected in 1874.) Mitre, being defeated in 1874, headed a short insurrection.

## BOLIVIA.

{	President.	{ Nicholas Campero. Succeeded, June 1, 1880.
	State Minister, ( <i>Minister of Foreign Affairs.</i> )	{ Juan C. Carrillo.
	U. S. Minister Abroad, ( <i>Minister Resident.</i> )	{ Richard Gibbs. Appointed, June 18, 1883.
	Foreign Minister in U.S. ( <i>E. E. and M. P.</i> )	{ Señor Don Ladislao Cabrera Presented, ———

By the Constitution framed by Simon Bolivar in 1826, and since modified, the executive power is vested in a president elected for four years, and the legislative in a Senate and House of Representatives elected by universal suffrage. The president appoints a vice-president and a ministry divided into the departments of the Interior and Justice, Finance, War, and Education and Public Worship. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic. There are three universities and about three hundred and fifty schools.

**Historical Data.**—Bolivia was erected into an independent State in 1825, and was so called after Simon Bolivar. The republic has witnessed numerous political revolutions, and has been several times governed by a dictator. In 1866 Bolivia joined the alliance between Peru, Ecuador, and Chili against Spain, which had just declared war against Chili. This led to the establishment of the 24th parallel as the boundary between Bolivia and Chili.

The population consists of native whites, for the most part descendants of the Spanish settlers, mestizoes or cholos (mixed white and Indian), mulattoes, zambos (mixed Indian and negro), domesticated Indians, and savage Indians. The aborigines are the most numerous. In 1819 the two republics of Venezuela and New Grenada united under the name of Colombia, and General Bolivar was made president. General Bolivar was made dictator of Peru in 1824, but he resigned the dictatorship the next year. Factions having arisen in Colombia, he went to Bogota, assuming dictatorial powers, and was soon after re-elected president. The republic was disturbed by violent factions, and in 1830 Bolivar was forced to resign.

## CHILI.

{	President.	{ Domingo Santa Maria.	Succeeded, Sept. 18, 1881.
	State Minister,	{ Melgniades Valderrama.	
	(Minister of Foreign Affairs and Colonization.)		
	U. S. Minister Abroad,	{ C. A. Logan.	Appointed, March 15, 1882.
	(E. E. and M. P.)		
{	Foreign Minister in U. S.	{ Señor Don Joaquin Godoy.	
	(E. E. and M. P.)	{ Presented, June 23, 1882.	

**The Executive Power** is vested in a president chosen for five years by electors elected by the qualified voters, and not eligible for the succeeding term, and a cabinet of five ministers.

**The Legislature** consists of a Senate and Chamber of Deputies. The Senators and Deputies are elected by districts by the qualified voters, the former for six years (one half triennially) and the latter for three years. Each province is governed by an attendant appointed by the president for three years. Voters must be tax-payers, able to read and write. The chief judicial powers are vested in a supreme court, sitting at Santiago; three courts of appeal, sitting respectively at Santiago, Concepcion, and La Serena; and departmental courts. The judges are removable only for cause.

**Historical Data.**—In 1810 began the revolution which resulted in Chilian independence. A varying struggle followed till 1818, when the Spaniards were routed with great slaughter, and independence was secured. The present constitution was adopted in 1833. Chili has passed through several attempted forcible changes of the government. The most formidable occurred in 1851. In 1864 Chili sympathized warmly with Peru in her struggle with Spain, and in 1865 became herself involved, and her coast was blockaded by a Spanish fleet. Through the mediation of the United States, troubles between Peru and Chili were terminated by a treaty of indefinite truce, in 1871.

**Miscellaneous Data.**—Chili abounds in mineral wealth. Among the metals are gold, silver, copper, lead, tin, iron, zinc, nickel, cinabar, cobalt, antimony, bismuth, manganesc, and arsenic.

The climate is one of the finest on the globe. It is very uniform, the winters being mild and the summers commonly without extreme heat.



COLOMBIA.	President.	{ J. E. Otalora.	Succeeded, April 1, 1883.
	State Minister, ( <i>Secretary of Interior and Minister of Foreign Af- fairs.</i> )	{	Eustacio Santamarino.
	U. S. Minister Abroad, ( <i>Minister Resident.</i> )	{	Wm. L. Scruggs. Appointed, April 17, 1882.
	Foreign Minister in U. S., ( <i>E. E. and M. P.</i> )	{	(None at present.)

The Government of Colombia is founded on a constitution adopted in 1863, modelled after that of the United States. The executive power is vested in a president elected for two years; the legislative authority is a congress, consisting of a Senate of three members from each State, and a House of Representatives. The representatives are elected by universal suffrage. The highest court of justice is the supreme court. Each State has its own legislature and executive.

The president is assisted in his executive functions by a cabinet of four ministers, who are responsible to Congress.

Increasing attention has recently been paid to education, and in 1873 there were more than one thousand eight hundred public and private schools, attended by upward of seventy-five thousand pupils. There is a university at Bogota. The Roman Catholic faith predominates; but there is absolute independence of Church and State, with perfect freedom of worship.

**Historical Data.**—The Spanish conquest was effected in 1536-'7, and the country erected into a viceroyalty, called New Grenada, in 1718. The first efforts for emancipation from Spain were made in 1819, when a union was formed with Venezuela and Quito, under the name of the Republic of Colombia. This union was afterward dissolved. In 1860 an important revolution broke out, which resulted in the adoption of the present constitution in 1863.

The inhabitants of the country on its discovery were, like those of Mexico and Peru, distinguished into two grand branches: the savages of the lowlands and coast regions, and the semi-civilized family of the table lands.

PARAGUAY.	President.	{ Gen. B. Caballero.	Succeeded, Oct. —, 1880.
	State Minister, ( <i>Minister of Foreign Af- fairs.</i> )	{ (Not obtained.)	
	U. S. Minister Abroad, ( <i>Charge d'Affaires.</i> )	{ Wm. Williams.	{ Appointed, April 12, 1882.
	Foreign Minister in U. S. ( <i>Consul General.</i> )	{ Rafael R. Barthbold.	{ Presented, — — —

By the Constitution of 1870, mainly based upon that of the Argentine Republic, the legislative authority is vested in a congress composed of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies; and the executive in a president elected for six years, with a non-active vice-president, and a cabinet of five ministers, viz: of the Interior, of Finance, of Worship and Public Instruction, of War and Navy, and of Foreign Affairs. Education is at low ebb, though encouraged by the government. The Roman Catholic is the religion of the State, but all others are tolerated.

**Historical Data.**—The country called Paraguay, which at first comprised the entire basin of the Plata, was subject to the Spanish viceroyalty of Peru till 1776, when the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres was created. In 1767 the Spanish government decreed the expulsion of the priests, who offered no resistance. Paraguay gained her independence of Spain in 1811, and has passed through several forms of government until it has reached its present and stronger form. The country was governed for a time by a *junta* composed of Generals Pedro Juan Caballero, Fulgencio Yegros, and Dr. José Gaspar Francia. The junta was soon changed (1813) into a duumvirate. In 1814 the government was again changed, Francia securing his nomination as dictator, at first for three years, and afterwards for life. Henceforth, until his death in 1840, he was the absolute ruler of Paraguay. His rule was vigorous and often cruel, but he introduced many reforms, established schools, and devised a code of laws.

PERU.	President.	{ Miguel Iglesias.	Succeeded, —, 1883.
	State Minister, ( <i>Minister of Foreign Affairs.</i> )	{ Pedro Joso Calderon.	
	U. S. Minister Abroad, ( <i>E. E. and M. P.</i> )	{ Seth S. Phelps.	Appointed, June 18, 1883.
	Foreign Minister in U. S. ( <i>Charge d'Affaires.</i> )	{ Señor Don J. Frederico Elmore.	Presented, Oct. 31, 1881.

The Present Constitution of Peru was promulgated in 1867. It is modelled closely after that of the Argentine Republic. The legislative power is vested in a Senate and a House of Representatives, the former composed of two deputies for each province, and the latter of representatives appointed by the electoral colleges of provinces and parishes, at the rate of one member for every twenty thousand inhabitants. The president and vice-president are elected by the people for five years. The president is aided by five ministers appointed by himself, respectively in charge of the departments of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finance and Commerce, Justice, War and the Navy. The judiciary comprises a supreme court, and superior and lower courts; and the various municipalities are decentralized. In no country of South America has public instruction been the object of more sedulous care than in Peru. The number of pupils is set down at one hundred thousand in the various educational establishments of the Republic, comprising primary and grammar schools for both sexes, distributed through various towns and villages; and in the capital normal schools, schools of art and trades, agriculture, commerce, mines, fine arts, and a naval and military school; besides which there are six universities. Education is compulsory and gratuitous. The religion of the State is the Roman Catholic, the public exercises of no other being lawful.

**Historical Data.**—The earliest history of Peru is that of the Incas. By a complex system of liberality and severity, persuasion and force, the Inca empire was not only extended, but the conquered nations were effectually amalgamated and moulded into a compact whole. In 1531 Pizarro invaded Peru; and the empire of the Incas having been divided and distracted by civil war, he overcame the native authority, and Peru became a viceroyalty of Spain. In 1821 Peru was declared independent of Spain, though the subsequent history of the country is a series of revolutions and civil wars, now one leader and now another seizing power. Again, in 1864 and 1866 there were hostilities with Spain.

## URUGUAY.

{	President.	{	<b>Maximo Santos.</b> Succeeded, March 1, 1882.
	State Minister, ( <i>Minister of Foreign Af- fairs.</i> )	{	(Not obtained.)
	U. S. Minister Abroad, ( <i>Charge d'Affaires.</i> )	{	<b>Wm. Williams.</b> Appointed, April 12, 1882.
	Foreign Minister in U. S., ( <i>Consul General.</i> )	{	<b>Señor Don Enrique M. Estrazulas.</b> Presented, April 19, 1883.

**The Form of Government** of Uruguay is in theory republican, similar to that of the United States, but in practice it is a military despotism alternating with anarchy. The president is elected for four years. He appoints four ministers, viz: of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finance, and War. The legislature consists of a Senate of thirteen Senators, one from each department, elected for four years, and a House of Deputies of forty members elected for three years. The present constitution was adopted in 1831.

**Historical Data.**—Spain and Portugal were engaged in a continuous struggle for the possession of Uruguay, till 1724, when the Spanish were victorious. The war for independence began in 1811; the Portuguese again invaded; but the independence of the country was recognized in 1828. Soon after the adoption of the constitution (1831), internal dissensions began. Two prominent civil wars have occurred in the country since 1839, but in 1865 the Argentine Republic, Brazil, and Uruguay made a treaty of alliance against Paraguay.

**Miscellaneous Data.**—The soil is rich, yielding large crops of grain, a great variety of fruits and vegetables, sugar cane, and cotton. Gold, silver, lead, iron, copper, marble, agates, alabaster, and amethysts are found. The number of persons engaged in agricultural pursuits is rapidly increasing; but the main wealth of the country is in its pasturage. The chief articles exported are hides, wool, skin, tallow, and jerked beef. The manufactures are confined to a few coarse articles for home use.

Extensive undulating grassy plains called *pampas* form the chief feature of the country.

The bulk of the native population is a mixture of Indian, European, and African blood.

## VENEZUELA.

President.	{ Guzman Blanco. Succeeded, Feb. 26, 1879.
State Minister, ( <i>Secretary of Foreign Affairs.</i> )	{ Pedro Jose Saavedra.
U. S. Minister Abroad, ( <i>Minister Resident.</i> )	{ John Baker. Appointed, March 4, 1878.
Foreign Minister in U. S., ( <i>Charge d'Affaires.</i> )	{ Señor Don Simon Camacho. Presented, ———

By the Constitution of 1864, Venezuela became a federal republic, closely modelled after that of the United States. The executive power is vested in a president elected for four years, aided by the six Ministers of Interior and Justice, Foreign Affairs, Finance, Public Works, War and the Navy, and Public Credit. The legislative power resides in a congress composed of a Senate and House of Representatives, whose members are deputed from the corresponding houses in the individual States. The religion of the people is the Roman Catholic, but all others are tolerated.

The principal feature of the country is its immense plains or *llanos*. The soil, except in the sandy regions of the coast and the lofty and arid *paramos*, is for the most part exceedingly fertile. The region below the sea-level of 3,000 feet is the country of the palms, here inferior only in variety to those of the Brazilian forests. The woods of the central valleys and the immense forests of Guayana offer a great variety of timber and cabinet woods, including mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, black and white ebony, etc. The *caucho* or India-rubber tree is abundant, as are also dye woods and plants.

**Historical Data.**—The coast of Venezuela was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and explored by Vespucci in 1499. On entering lake Maracaybo, they found an Indian village constructed on piles over the water, and thence called it *Venezuela* (Little Venice). When Napoleon, in 1808, made his brother Joseph King of Spain, Venezuela was among the first of the Spanish colonies to declare for the ancient dynasty; but in 1811 the country proclaimed its independence. In 1812 it returned to the sway of Spain; but again revolted in 1813. The contest with Spain did not entirely cease till 1823. From 1846 to 1863 the country was never free from civil war. Since 1873 it has been quiet and prosperous.

ECUADOR.	President.	{ (Recent election not known.)
	State Minister, ( <i>Minister of Foreign Affairs.</i> )	{ (Not obtained.)
	U. S. Minister Abroad, ( <i>Minister Resident.</i> )	{ (None at present.)
	Foreign Minister in U. S., ( <i>E. E. and M. P.</i> )	{ (None at present.)

Under the Constitution of 1869, the executive power is vested in a president chosen for six years. The legislature consists of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies; senators are elected for nine and deputies for six years. Voters must be Catholics and able to read and write. The judicial power rests in a supreme and superior courts and inferior tribunals. In 1863 there were a university and 310 schools, attended by 14,000 pupils. In 1873 the number of schools was nearly doubled. There is a normal school at Guayaquil. The established religion is the Roman Catholic, and no other is tolerated in public.

**Historical Data.**—After the conquest of the Inca dominions, the kingdom of Quito was made a presidency of the viceroyalty of Peru, and remained under Spanish rule from 1533 to 1822, when it achieved independence. For more than twenty years, a series of civil wars ensued.

**Miscellaneous Data.**—The inhabitants consist of six classes: whites, Indians, mestizos, negroes, mulattoes, and zambos. The whites, descendants of the Spanish colonists, though comparatively very few, are the ruling class. The Quitus, by far the most numerous Indian family, are the direct descendants of one of the most civilized aboriginal races of the continent. The mestizos, from the union of white and Indian, constitute the chief element of the population.

Ecuador possesses the Galapagos group in the Pacific.

Of the three ports, that of Guayaquil, sheltered by the island of Puna, is the most important; it is one of the best on the Pacific, and monopolizes the maritime commerce of the republic.

## III. IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

## GUATEMALA.

{	President.	{ J. Rufino Barrios. Succeeded, May 7, 1873.
	State Minister, ( <i>Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs.</i> )	{ Don Lorenzo Montufar.
	U. S. Minister Abroad, ( <i>Minister Resident.</i> )	{ Henry C. Hall. Appointed, July 13, 1882.
	Foreign Minister in U. S., ( <i>E. E. and M. P.</i> )	{ Señor Don Arturo Ubico. Presented, —

By the Constitution of 1851 the government consists of a president (aided by three ministers) elected for four years, and a congress consisting of a Council of State and a House of Representatives. The members of the latter, elected by the people, choose those of the former and both hold office four years. The Ministers are, of Foreign Affairs, of Interior and Finance, of Public Works, and of War. Education has been much neglected, but is now receiving the active attention of the government. The Roman Catholic is the only religion tolerated.

**Historical Data.**—The country became a Spanish dependency in 1524, and an independent republic in 1847. Subsequently to 1862 it was involved in a succession of petty wars. In 1871 a revolution broke out which resulted in many liberal measures.

**Miscellaneous Data.**—The inhabitants consist of whites; *ladinos* (the children of whites and Indians); negroes, pure and mixed; and pure-blooded Indians. The Indians mostly live by themselves, and the civil authorities immediately governing them are commonly chosen from their own race. They are mild, temperate, and industrious, unless corrupted by military chiefs.

Remarkable ruins attest the high proficiency of the ancient inhabitants in architecture and sculpture. Within some of the chambers of the numerous ruins have been discovered mythological tablets covered with sculptures and hieroglyphics. Here are found the remains of edifices associated with grand monoliths intricately carved.

COSTA RICA.	President.	{ Prospero Fernandez. Succeeded, Aug. 10, 1882.
	State Minister, ( <i>Minister of Foreign Affairs.</i> )	{ Dr. Jose Maria Castro.
	U. S. Minister Abroad, ( <i>Minister Resident.</i> )	{ Henry C. Hall. Appointed, July 13, 1882.
	Foreign Minister in U. S., ( <i>Minister Resident.</i> )	{ Señor Don Arturo Ubico. Presented, —

Costa Rica is divided administratively into six provinces. Under the constitution of 1871, the executive power is vested in a president, elected for four years; the legislature consists of a single chamber, whose members are also elected for four years. Primary schools are established in all the principal towns and in most of the villages in the vicinity of cities, generally for both sexes. There is a national university at Jose; there are also several grammar schools in the country. The predominant religion is the Roman Catholic, but the constitution permits unrestrained freedom of worship.

The administration is carried on under the president, by four ministers, viz: of the Interior, and Justice, of Public Instruction and Foreign Affairs, of Finance and Commerce, and of Public Works.

**Historical Data.**—As a Spanish possession, Costa Rica formed a part of Guatemala. In 1821 it became, with the other Central American States, a part of the republic of Mexico. In 1840 it withdrew from the Central American Confederation, and formed an independent government. Of late years there have been constant changes in the executive, in consequence of civil wars, scarcely any president having served the full constitutional term.

**Miscellaneous Data.**—The greater part of the country is covered with thick forests and jungles. All kinds of cabinet, timber, and dye woods peculiar to a tropical climate, and the cork tree and the valuable gums, grow on the low lands; in the *tierras calientes* the cacao, vanilla, and banana have their most luxuriant growth; and in the *tierras templadas* the sugar cane, orange and lemon trees, and the coffee plant flourish. Coffee is the chief source of wealth, the soil being peculiarly adapted for its growth.



SAN SALVADOR.	President.	{ Don Rafael Zaldivar. Succeeded, April 30, 1876.
	State Minister, ( <i>Minister of Foreign Affairs.</i> )	{ Don Salvador Gallegos.
	U. S. Minister Abroad, ( <i>Minister Resident.</i> )	{ Henry C. Hall. Appointed, July 13, 1883.
	Foreign Minister in U. S., ( <i>E. E. and M. P.</i> )	{ Señor Don Arturo Ubico. Presented, —

**The President** is elected every four years. The legislature consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives, with twenty-four members, all elected for two years. The administration is carried on, under the president, by a ministry of two members, the Minister of the Interior, War and Finance, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Public Instruction. Though the Roman Catholic church is recognized by the State, yet all other denominations are protected in their worship. In education this republic excels the other States of Central America, and has a very well endowed university in the capital.

**Historical Data.**—Under Spanish rule the province became a flourishing portion of the kingdom of Guatemala. The independence of this part of the Spanish dominion was accomplished in 1821 almost without bloodshed. The present five republics constitute themselves as the confederated republic of Central America. San Salvador became an independent commonwealth in 1839, and in 1856 assumed the title of republic. In all the revolutions of Central America, San Salvador, owing to its geographical position, has been compelled to take an active part.

**Miscellaneous Data.**—When Alvarado invaded this region in 1524, it had a dense population and large, well-built cities.

Among the productions are indigo (the chief source of wealth), maize, oranges, lemons, pine apples, plantains, sugar, cacao, coffee, cotton, tobacco, and balsam of Peru. Numerous fine cattle are raised. The rich silver mines are almost entirely neglected; excellent iron ore is obtained.

The city of San Salvador, the capital of the republic, is in a delightful valley more than 2,000 feet above the sea, about three miles east of the volcano of San Salvador, famous for its numerous and disastrous eruptions.

## HONDURAS.

President.	{ M. A. Soto.	Succeeded, May 29, 1879.
State Minister, ( <i>Minister of Foreign Affairs.</i> )	{	(Not obtained.)
U. S. Minister Abroad, ( <i>Minister Resident.</i> )	{ Henry C. Hall.	Appointed, July 13, 1882.
Foreign Minister in U. S., ( <i>E. E. and M. P.</i> )	{ Señor Don Arturo Ubico.	Presented, —

**Honduras** is divided into the seven departments of Choluteca, Comayagua, Gracias, Olancho, Santa Barbara, Tegucigalpa, and Yoro. The whole country east from the longitude of the river Aguan is almost exclusively occupied by independent aboriginal tribes. The government is based upon a charter promulgated in 1865. The executive power is vested in a president, elected for four years, aided by a council of state. The legislative power rests in a congress consisting of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. Education is at a low ebb, there being but very few schools, and those devoted only to the primary branches. The religion of the people is the Roman Catholic.

**Historical Data.**—The history of Honduras has been marked by internal commotions and wars with its neighbors. In 1823 it entered into the Central American Confederation; but it became an independent republic in 1839.

**Miscellaneous Data.**—Ancient monuments in the vicinity of Copan, near the Guatemala frontier, and of the same or a kindred type with those of Palenque, seem to point to the early occupation of that region by a civilized people.

Excellent tobacco is raised, and even exported at times to Cuba, where it is prepared and sold as a native production.

The arboreal vegetation includes the mahogany, rosewood, and other precious cabinet woods. Fustic, Brazil wood, annatto, and other dye woods, and gum and medicinal trees and plants, as copaliba, copal, liquidambar, and India-rubber trees, ipecacuanha, and the palma Christi (yielding castor oil), also abound.

The manufactures consist exclusively of coarse woollen stuffs and rude utensils for domestic and field use.

President.	{ Adam Cardenas.	Succeeded, —, 1883.
State Minister, ( <i>Minister Resident.</i> )	{	(Not obtained.)
U. S. Minister Abroad, ( <i>Minister Resident.</i> )	{ Henry C. Hall.	{ Appointed, July 13, 1882.
Foreign Minister in U. S., ( <i>E. E. and M. P.</i> )	{ Señor Don Arturo Ubico.	{ Presented, —

The Government consists of a president, elected for four years, and a congress of two chambers, a Senate and a House of Representatives. The president is assisted by four ministers. The judicial power is vested in a supreme court and inferior tribunals. Education, which is wholly secular, is in a low state. There are two so-called universities, at Leon and Granada. According to the constitution, the religion of the State is the Roman Catholic. Freedom of worship is granted to other sects by treaties with friendly nations.

**Historical Data.**—Nicaragua remained a province of Spain till the revolution of 1821, which resulted in its independence. Shortly after, all Central America became a part of the empire of Mexico; but in 1823 independence was again declared, and Nicaragua became one of the States of the United Provinces of Central America. This union was dissolved in 1839, and Nicaragua has since had a separate existence. In 1855 a civil war broke out, and the country was divided into two governments, with capitals at Leon and Granada. The liberals called in the aid of Col. William Walker, of California, who, at first successful, was finally overthrown by a coalition of the other Central American States. After his expulsion the government was re-established.

**Miscellaneous Data.**—The principal river of Nicaragua is the San Juan, which derives its chief importance from the fact that it is the only possible course for the Atlantic section of the Nicaraguan interoceanic canal.

Gold is profitably mined in some localities. Copper, iron, lead, tin, zinc, antimony, quicksilver, and coal are found. Limestone, marble, alabaster, alum, sulphur, nitre, and other minerals abound in the mountain districts.

The most important commercial vegetable productions are caoutchouc, sarsaparilla, annatto, aloes, ginger, vanilla, ipecacuanha, arrowroot, copal, cowhage, gum arabic, copaiba, and dragon's blood.

## IV. IN WEST INDIES.

HAYTI.	President.	{ Gen. Louis F. Salomon. Succeeded, Nov. 25, 1879.
	State Minister, ( <i>Secretary of Foreign Af- fairs.</i> )	{ M. Chas. Lafarestril.
	U. S. Minister Abroad, ( <i>Minister Resident.</i> )	{ John M. Langston. { Appointed, Sept. 28, 1877.
	Foreign Minister in U. S., ( <i>E. E. and M. P.</i> )	{ Mr. Stephen Preston. { Presented, Feb. 18, 1873.

The Government is nominally republican, but amid successive revolutions constitutional forms have been little observed. The laws are founded on the civil code of France, and the language is French. The Roman Catholic is the religion of the people, under the jurisdiction of an archbishop. There are four colleges in Hayti, and each commune has common and grammar schools.

The administration is carried on, under the president, by the heads of four departments, viz: War and Navy, Interior, Finance, Foreign Affairs and Commerce, Education and Justice.

**Historical Data.**—The island was discovered by Columbus in 1492, and here was founded the first Spanish colony in the New World. The French and the Spaniards claimed different portions of the island. In 1791 the slaves rose, and soon after the mulattoes joined them, the French national assembly having, on the remonstrance of the white colonists, repealed a decree which conferred the privileges of citizenship upon the mulattoes. The war was waged with great ferocity, the insurgents, under able chiefs, defying all efforts to subdue them. At length in August, 1793, the French commissioners proclaimed universal freedom, and the national convention confirmed their action.\* Hayti was at various times divided among several chieftains, and has undergone several revolutions. In 1858 a republic was proclaimed, but numerous insurrections have occurred.

The republic of Hayti occupies the west end of the island of that name, of which Santo Domingo forms the eastern or Spanish part.

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\*This emancipation of slaves in the West Indies is annually celebrated by the negroes of the United States.

SANTO DOMINGO.	President.	{ Ulysses Heureuch.	Succeeded, July, 1882.
	State Minister, ( <i>Secretary of Foreign Affairs.</i> )	{	(Not obtained.)
	U. S. Minister Abroad, ( <i>Minister Resident.</i> )	{	(None at present.)
	Foreign Minister in U. S. ( <i>E. E. and M. P.</i> )	{	(None at present.)

**Santo Domingo** forms the larger portion of the island of Hayti, lying east of the republic of that name. The prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic, but all others are tolerated. Public education is little attended to, even in its primary branches. Under the constitution the president and vice-president are elected for six years. The legislature consists of a Senate elected for six years, and composed of nine members. The judiciary consists of a supreme court and inferior tribunals.

**Historical Data.**—In 1844 the inhabitants of the Spanish part of the island declared their independence, and proclaimed the Dominican republic, and defeated the Haytians. In 1849 the Haytians again invaded the republic, and were again defeated. The history of the republic has been marked by a succession of revolutions and counter-revolutions. In 1861, Santana, then in power, invited Spain to resume her authority over the country. The Spaniards sent troops into the island, but discontent prevailed among the people. In 1863 a revolt broke out, and in 1865 Spain was forced to acknowledge the independence of Santo Domingo. In 1871 three commissioners were sent by President Grant to examine into the condition of the Dominican republic, whose inhabitants had voted almost unanimously for annexation to the United States; their report was favorable to annexation, but Congress took no action upon it. In 1873 the bay and peninsula of Samana were ceded to a company formed in the United States; but in March, 1874, all the rights of the company were confiscated for non-payment of the stipulated annual rent.

Santo Domingo city, the oldest existing settlement by white men in the new world, was founded by Bartholomew Columbus in 1494. In 1502 it was destroyed by a hurricane, when it was transferred to its present site.



Religious toleration is established by law. A vast majority of the population belong to the Roman Catholic Church. The government supports not only the pastors of this church, but also those of the Protestant and Jewish communions. The government has a direct and supreme control over public instruction, through the instrumentality of the University of France. The minister of public instruction, at the head of the whole organization, is assisted by a council and a body of nineteen inspectors-general. Above all the many learned institutions stand the French Academy, the academies of Inscription, of Science, of the Fine Arts, and of Moral and Political Sciences, which compose the five classes of the Institute of France. The charitable institutions of the country are very numerous. Hospitals and asylums exist in nearly every town of importance. The military establishment is based on the law of 1872, in accordance with which every Frenchman must personally render military service.

**Historical Data.**—Affairs in France had gradually grown worse ever since the disastrous close of the reign of Louis XIV., in 1715, till the Revolution. The court was usually influenced by intriguing women. The nobility and clergy were extravagant, haughty, and given to pleasure. The finances were in a terrible condition. Continuously costly wars sapped the life of the nation. There were growing signs of discontent. Finally the complete independence of the United States, achieved with the assistance of French arms, contrasted painfully with the condition of the French people themselves. We can not give space to even a synopsis of the French Revolution, the greatest civil revolution in the history of the world. We can only refer the reader to works on that subject. The Revolution being ended, NAPOLEON BONAPARTE began his wonderful career of almost continuous warfare for twenty years against the combined powers of Europe. After the exile of Napoleon the Bourbons were restored to the throne of France, and ruled affairs until the revolution of 1830 drove them from the throne. Louis Phillippe reigned as king till 1848, when a temporary republic was established. In 1852 Louis Napoleon, a nephew of the great Napoleon, declared himself Emperor, with the title of Napoleon III. He reigned until 1870, until a republic was proclaimed at the close of the Franco-Prussian war. France and Prussia had long been jealous of each other. Leopold, of Hohenzollern, a relative of the King of Prussia, became a candidate for the Spanish throne (1870). France objected, and both sides began operations at once. This terrific contest was soon over. The French were beaten everywhere, and finally Napoleon surrendered to King William, at Sedan, September 2, 1870. Paris endured the horrors of a prolonged siege, but was forced to surrender, January 28, 1871. A *French Republic* was established; France had to cede Alsace and Lorraine, which had been taken from Germany by Louis XIV., and pay an indemnity of five billion francs.

SWITZERLAND.	President.	{ Emil Welti.	Succeeded, Jan. 1, 1884.
	State Minister, (Politics.)	{	(Not obtained.)
	U. S. Minister Abroad, (Charge d'Affaires.)	{ M. J. Cramer.	Appointed, July 13, 1882.
	Foreign Minister in U. S., (Consul General.)	{ Col. Emile Frey.	Presented, Oct. 24, 1882.

By the federal constitution of 1874, the legislative body consists of a national council of 135, elected for three years; a council of forty-four members, one for each canton. The executive power is in a federal council, chosen for three years by the federal assembly, and in a President of the Swiss Confederation, elected for one year, from its own members by the federal council. Public instruction is obligatory for all children from their seventh to their fourteenth year.

**Historical Data.**—Switzerland declared its independence of the German Empire in 1308. After a long struggle it was acknowledged in 1499. Again, at the peace of Westphalia (1648) Switzerland was pronounced entirely independent of Germany. In 1817, on the invitation of Alexander of Russia, Switzerland joined the Holy Alliance, and from 1823 to 1828 it restricted the liberty of the press and the rights of asylum. During the French revolution of 1830 liberal cantonal reforms were introduced in about two-thirds of Switzerland. The revolutions of 1848, in Europe, gave Switzerland an opportunity to hasten a thorough constitutional reform. The boundary question between Switzerland and Italy, submitted to the arbitration of the U. S. Minister to Italy, was decided in 1874, definitely fixing the Swiss frontier at the point called the Cravaviola Alps.

### THE REPUBLIC OF ANDORA.

This is a semi-independent State, in a valley of the Pyrennees, partly under the control of France and partly under control of the Bishop of Urgal. It is situated between Urgal, Spain, and Faix, France. It is divided into six communes, and was made nearly independent by Charlemagne for assisting him against the Moors. The Andorrans are poor, proud, ignorant, and proverbially uncommunicative, marry among themselves, and speak a Catalan dialect.



## THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO.

This is in the north-eastern part of Italy, the oldest republic in the world, and next to Monaco, the smallest State in Europe. It was settled, according to tradition, in the fourth century, by Marinus, a Dalmatian hermit, and has always remained independent. The legislature consists of a council of sixty, out of whom an executive body of twelve is elected.

It is on the summit of a rugged mountain, and contains a remarkable cabinet of medals, a theatre, five churches, two convents, and a town house.

## VI. IN AFRICA.

LIBERIA.	President.	{ Anthony W. Gardener. Succeeded, 1880.
	State Minister, ( <i>Secretary of State.</i> )	{ (Not obtained.)
	U. S. Minister Abroad, ( <i>Minister Resident.</i> )	{ J. H. Smyth. Appointed, April 12, 1882.
	Foreign Minister in U. S., ( <i>Consul General.</i> )	{ William Coppinger. Presented, 1881.

All elections are by ballot, and every male citizen possessing real estate has the right of suffrage. None but citizens are permitted to hold real estate, and none but persons of color are admitted to citizenship. The legislative body is composed of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The president is elected for two years. The judicial power is vested in a supreme court and several subordinate courts. The president is assisted in his executive functions by four ministers, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, and the Postmaster General.

**Historical Data.**—The republic owes its origin to the American Colonization Society, which in 1820 sent the first colonists. The establishment of the republic was virtually an attempt made by American philanthropists to show the capacity of the Negro race for self-government; but as such it is admitted to be a failure.

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### THE ORANGE RIVER FREE STATE, OR REPUBLIC.

This is in Southern Africa. The first serious attempts to settle Cape Colony were made by the Dutch about 1650. The settlement grew rapidly for a time, receiving accessions from Germany, France, Portugal, etc., and having many slaves; but immigration nearly ceased during the eighteenth century, and the colonists acquired a distinctive national character. They were never reconciled to the transfer of the colony to Great Britain in 1814; and in 1835 they began to emigrate beyond the British boundaries. After many conflicts with the English, who claimed their lands as fast as settled, and with the natives, they finally went beyond the Orange and Vaal rivers, and founded the Orange River Republic, the independence of which was

acknowledged by Great Britain in 1854, and the Transvaal Republic. The Orange River Republic, or Orange Free State, is just north of the Orange river in southern Africa. The political organization is democratic. A president, elected for five years, is the chief magistrate, and the congress has all legislative powers. The five districts are governed by *landdrosts* (governors) and *heemraaden*.

### THE TRANSVAAL REPUBLIC.

This adjoins the Orange River Republic, and has a similar form of government. Every white man is entitled to a homestead of 3,000 acres from the public lands. Slavery has no legal existence. The country is divided into ten districts. In 1876 the country was involved in a disastrous war with the Zoloos, which, after a severe defeat, under the command of the president, threatened its dissolution by the voluntary submission of the inhabitants to British rule.

## SECTION III.

### SPECIFIC CLASSIFICATION.—(*Continued.*)

#### KINGDOMS.

The preceding Section was devoted to the *Republics* of the world; in this Section we treat of the various Kingdoms of the Old World. From the outlines of "General Classification," in Section I., it will be observed that there are no kingdoms in America, or the New World, and but one empire (that of Brazil), though there are various colonial possessions subject to monarchical rule.

#### I. IN EUROPE.

BELGIUM.	{ King ... { Leopold II.		Accession, Dec. 10, 1865.
	{ State Minister, ( <i>Minister of Foreign Af- fairs.</i> ) {		M. Frere Orban.
	{ U. S. Minister Abroad, ( <i>Minister Resident.</i> ) {		Nicholas Fish. Appointed, April 28, 1862.
	{ Foreign Minister in U. S. ( <i>E. E. and M. P.</i> ) {		M. Bounder de Melsbrœeck. Presented, Oct. 29, 1881.

The government is a constitutional limited monarchy, with male succession, and in default of male issue the king may nominate his

successor, with consent of the Chambers. The legislature consists of a Senate and House of Representatives. The elective franchise is vested in citizens paying not less than forty-two francs annually of direct taxes. The House of Representatives consists of deputies in the proportion of one to forty thousand of population. Citizenship is the sole qualification of representation, and they are elected for four years (except in case of dissolution), half retiring every two years. The Senate has half the number of the House, elected by the citizens for eight years, half retiring every four years. The senatorial qualification is citizenship, domiciliation, forty years of age, and payment of direct taxes of at least two thousand francs annually, or the next largest sums, so as to make at least one out of every six thousand citizens eligible. The Senators serve gratuitously; the weekly salary of the Representatives is about one hundred francs. The king may dissolve the Chambers, but on condition of convoking them again in two months. The executive government consists of six departments: Foreign Affairs, Finance, Justice, Public Works, War, and the Interior. The minister of foreign affairs is premier. There are also ministers without portfolio, who form a privy council, called together on special occasions by the sovereign. Titles of nobility are allowed by the constitution, but without special privileges, all Belgians being equal before the law. Trial by jury on criminal and political charges and for offenses of the press is provided for. The extent of pauperism and illiteracy is very great. There are superior public schools in most of the cities, and industrial and technical schools are numerous. The conservatory of music at Brussels is famous.

**Historical Data.**—Belgium was originally part of Gallia Belgica. After a revolt against Austrian oppression, in 1789, Belgium was incorporated with France till 1814. In 1815 it was united with Holland, but on account of marked differences of race, religion, and pursuits, this union proved a failure. The independence of Belgium was acknowledged by a conference of the European Powers in 1831. The present king, Leopold II., succeeded to the throne in 1865. During the Franco-German war England made a temporary treaty with Prussia and France, guaranteeing Belgian independence and neutrality.

DENMARK.	{	King. { Christian IX.	Accession, Nov. 15, 1863.
		State Minister, ( <i>Minister of Foreign Affairs.</i> )	{ Baron O. D. Rosenoern— Lehn.
		U. S. Minister Abroad, ( <i>Charge d'Affaires.</i> )	{ Wick'm Hoffman. Appointed, Feb. 27, 1883.
		Foreign Minister in U. S., ( <i>Charge d'Affaires and Consul General.</i> )	{ Mr. Carl Steen Andersen de Bille. Presented, Jan. 31, 1882.

The Constitutional Charter of 1850 vests the legislative power in the Reichsdag, consisting of a Folksting and a Landsting. The Folksting are elected for three years by universal suffrage, and the Landsting for eight years by electoral districts, except twelve members who are nominated for life by the king. The established church is the Lutheran-Protestant,—Roman Catholics having been but recently tolerated in Scandinavia. Education is highly developed by the compulsory system, and almost all the lower classes can read and write.

The executive cabinet, acting under the king as president, and called the State Council, consists of seven departments, viz: the Presidency of the Council, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, of the Interior, of Public Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, of Justice and for Iceland, of War, and of Marine.

**Historical Data.**—During the eighth and ninth centuries the Danes, then the foremost among the Northmen, began to acquire renown by their maritime expeditions, in which they invaded England and Scotland, and conquered Normandy. The different States were united into one monarchy in the ninth century, and Canute and his successors also ruled England in the eleventh century. Under Canute the country became Christian. The latter half of the seventeenth century was marked by many wars with Sweden, the last of which ended with the death of Charles XII. of Sweden, in 1718. In 1801 Denmark involved herself in a quarrel with England, and suffered severely in the naval battle of Copenhagen. In 1807 an English fleet compelled the surrender of the entire Danish navy. A prominent subject of complaint was the royal succession, from the expected extinction of the royal family in the male line; also the project of annexing Schleswig to the German confederation. In 1848 the troubles culminated in a war, which involved an intervention by Prussia, and was ended by the defeat of the army of the duchies

in 1850. The question of succession was referred to a convention of the plenipotentiaries of the principal powers of northern and western Europe, and by a treaty signed in London, 1852, the succession was settled upon Prince Christian and his male heirs, which gave great dissatisfaction to all parties; but in 1863 he ascended the throne as Christian IX. In 1864 Austria and Prussia interfered, and Denmark finally ceded her rights over Schleswig, Holstein, and Lanenburg to those two countries. In 1869 the reunion of the three Scandinavian kingdoms was revived.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.	Queen and Empress of India.		{ Victoria I. Accession, June 20, '37.
	State Minister, ( <i>Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.</i> )	{	Earl Granville.
	U. S. Minister Abroad, ( <i>E. E. and M. P.</i> )	{	James R. Lowell. Appointed, Jan. 26, 1880.
	Foreign Minister in U.S. ( <i>E. E. and M. P.</i> )	{	Hon. L. S. Sackville West. Presented, Nov. 14, 1881.

Great Britain embraces England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and the Channel Islands, and also immense landed possessions in all parts of the globe.

By the British constitution the supreme legislative power is in a Parliament which holds for seven years unless sooner dissolved by royal proclamation. The House of Lords consists of five peers of the Queen's family, two archbishops and five bishops, two hundred and one dukes, marquises, earls, and viscounts, two hundred and sixty-one barons, sixteen Scottish and twenty-eight Irish representative peers; all of these but the last named hold for life. The House of Commons consists of six hundred and fifty members, elected by limited suffrage, of whom forty constitute a quorum to do business; members of Parliament receive no salary. The executive government, nominally in the Crown, is practically in the Cabinet, consisting of thirteen members whose tenure of office is dependent upon their measures commanding a majority in the House of Commons. At the head of the Cabinet is the First Lord of the Treasury, known as the Premier, or Prime Minister; he dispenses the patronage of the Crown, his colleagues being appointed at his recommendation. Education is widely extended. Great Britain is a Protestant country, the established church in England being the Episcopal, and in Scotland, Presbyterian, while in Ireland no church is now established by law. Since the abolition of the corn laws, or duties upon grain, in 1846, England has gradually become a free trade country, only about twenty articles being charged with importation.

**Historical Data.**—*Britannia* was the ancient name of the island. Subsequently the term "Great Britain" was employed in distinction from "Little Britain," the name applied to the western peninsular projection of France (now Brittany), which was occupied by the same race. The term Great Britain was little used by the islanders themselves, until the accession of James I. By the legislative union between England and Scotland in 1707, Great Britain became the legal name of the kingdom. Scotland is frequently termed North Britain.



ITALY.	{	King. {	Humbert I.	
				Accession, Jan. 9, 1878.
		State Minister, ( <i>President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs.</i> )	{	Benedetto Cairoli.
		U. S. Minister Abroad, ( <i>E. E. and M. P.</i> )	{	Wm. W. Astor. Appointed, Aug. 4, 1882.
		Foreign Minister in U. S. ( <i>E. E. and M. P.</i> )	{	Baron De Fava. Presented, Oct. 28, 1881.

The government is a constitutional monarchy, with a Senate of two hundred and seventy members, appointed for life, and a Chamber of five hundred and eight deputies, elected by general suffrage. The executive power is exercised, under the king, by a ministry divided into nine departments, viz: The Presidency of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; the Ministry of the Interior; of Finance; of Justice; of War; of Marine; of Commerce and Agriculture; of Public Instruction; and of Public Works.

The local government of the provinces and communes is exercised by prefects, sub-prefects, and syndics appointed by the king, and councils elected for five years. By the law of 1875, military service is obligatory on all men capable of bearing arms to the end of their thirty-second year.

**Historical Data.**—The people are of the Romanic stock and the Roman Catholic faith; they are distinguished for their love of music, sculpture, and painting. Italy may be called the cradle of civilization. The Romans, in ancient times, ruled all nations. Previously to 1859, Italy was divided among a number of separate States. In that year Victor Emmanuel, King of Sardinia, succeeded in annexing several of these States to his own dominions; and, carrying out the work thus begun, in 1870 he became the king of a united Italy, and made Rome the national capital. The present king, Humbert I., ascended the throne in 1878.

The Italians now constitute a compact nationality, although they are descended from a number of different races, the predominant elements being Gallic (Celtic) and Roman. In upper Italy the Germanic element has contributed its share, and in southern Italy and Sicily the Arab.

The Pope, though no longer recognized as a sovereign, still enjoys extensive prerogatives.

NETHERLANDS. (HOLLAND.)	King. {	Willem III.	Accession, March 17, 1849.
	State Minister, ( <i>Minister of Foreign Affairs.</i> )	{	Baron Van Lynden van Sandenburg.
	U.S. Minister Abroad, ( <i>Minister Resident.</i> )	{	Wm. K. Dayton Appointed, April 26, 1882.
	Foreign Minister in U.S. ( <i>Minister Resident.</i> )	{	Mr. G. de Weckherlin. Presented, Jan. 27, 1882.

The government is a constitutional monarchy, hereditary in the house of Orange-Nassau. All natives are eligible to office. The executive power is vested in the king, who is assisted by a council consisting of eight heads of departments, viz: the Minister of Foreign Affairs, of Finance, of Justice, of the Colonies, of the Interior, of Marine, of War, and of Public Works and Commerce. The legislative power is entrusted to the "states general," composed of the first chamber, with thirty-nine members, and the second chamber, with eighty members. Education is compulsory. There are numerous superior schools, besides the universities at Leyden, Groningen, Utrecht. All religious denominations are equal before the law.

**Historical Data.**—Early in the ninth century, the Netherlands formed a part of the empire of Charlemagne. It was afterward held by feudal princes. At the time of the Reformation (1517) it belonged to Spain. The teachings of Luther took deep root among the Dutch. These people had, by frugality, industry, and patience, become wealthy. Their cities were the busy centers of an immense commerce. The Dutch sailors at one time were the best in Europe. The heresy of the Dutch excited the hatred of Philip II., King of Spain, and their wealth excited his rapacity.

The Dutch became restive under Spanish rule, and revolted (1567) on the introduction of the Inquisition. The notorious Duke of Alba was sent by Philip to rule the country. He and his "Blood Council" tried, condemned, and beheaded by the wholesale. The Inquisition was a sort of ecclesiastical court, organized to try persons charged with heresy. Accusation was usually equivalent to condemnation. This bloody court first tortured its unhappy victims with all the diabolical devices known to those skilled in this hideous calling. The accused was then usually burned at the stake unless he openly recanted.

The heroic Dutch made a determined resistance. They were led by "William the Silent," Prince of Orange, who led an army to their

assistance. This admirable man and brave soldier was assassinated by the treacherous Spaniards.

The Dutch were gradually being overpowered, when Elizabeth, Queen of England, sent six thousand men to their assistance. The war finally ended (1609), after raging for nearly forty years. Spain practically acknowledged the independence of the Netherlands (1648). From thence to the beginning of the nineteenth century the Dutch were more or less involved in war successively with England, France and Sweden. After the French revolution of 1848, the constitution was much liberalized, and extensive reforms were introduced.

PORTUGAL.	King. {	Louis I.	Accession, Nov. 11, 1861.
	State Minister, ( <i>Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs.</i> )	{	Anselmo Jose Braam- camp.
	U. S. Minister Abroad, ( <i>Charge d'Affaires.</i> )	{	John M. Francis. Appointed, July 7, 1882.
	Foreign Minister in U. S., ( <i>E. E. and M. P.</i> )	{	Viscount das Nogueiras. Presented, Oct. 8, 1878.

The government is a limited monarchy, the executive power vested in the king and his cabinet, and the law-making in two houses, the House of Peers and the House of Commons, and together called the *Cortes Geraes*. The government is hereditary in the female as well as in the male line. The peers are named for life by the Crown, and the deputies are chosen by electors, who must have a yearly income of not less than one hundred dollars. The Roman Catholic is the religion of the state, but all sects enjoy freedom of worship. Primary instruction is compulsory, but the law is rarely enforced. Higher instruction is given in several institutions in Lisbon and Oporto.

**Historical Data.**—Early in the eighth century Portugal was conquered by the Arabs or Moors, from whom it was partly recovered toward the close of the eleventh century by Alphonso VI., King of Leon and Castile. The discovery of the passage to India round the Cape of Good Hope, in 1498, by Vasco de Gama was followed by an extensive Portuguese dominion on both shores of the Indian ocean, and by the discovery and colonization of Brazil. For sixty years Portugal was ruled by the Spanish kings, but in 1640 the nation rose in revolt, and proclaimed a king. A long war with Spain ensued, which was terminated in 1665 by the decisive defeat of the Spaniards. In 1703 Portugal was involved in the war of the Spanish succession. The reign of Joseph (1750—1777) was marked by great social and agricultural reforms, carried out chiefly by the genius and energy of the king's prime minister, the famous Marquis of Pombal. Portugal was involved in the wars of Napoleon, but protected by England. Several revolutions and counter revolutions have taken place, the principal result of which has been the substitution of one faction for another in the control of the ministry. The present king, Louis I., succeeded to the throne in 1861.

SPAIN.	King.	Alfonso XII.	Accession, December 30, 1874.
	State Minister, ( <i>Minister of Foreign Af- fairs.</i> )	Marquis de la Viga.	
	U. S. Minister Abroad, ( <i>E. E. and M. P.</i> )	John W. Foster.	Appointed, Feb. 27, 1883.
	Foreign Minister in U. S., ( <i>E. E. and M. P.</i> )	Señor Don Juan Valera.	Presented, July 30, 1883.

The government of Spain is a limited monarchy; the executive power resting with the king, and the legislative, in the "*Cortes with the king.*" The Cortes is composed of two houses, a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies, elected for five years by indirect suffrage.

The present constitution of Spain was proclaimed in 1876.

The ministry is composed of a president and eight ministers, the departments being Foreign Affairs, Finance, Interior, Justice, Commerce and Agriculture, War, Marine, and Colonies. Nearly the whole population of Spain belongs to the Catholic Church. The Catholic is the religion of the state, and before the revolution of 1868 all other forms of public worship were rigidly prohibited. The government has made efforts to improve public instruction.

**Historical Data.**—Spain was once the first power in Europe and has still great natural resources and advantages for commerce, but it has sunk to a second-rate power through bad government. The present king, Alfonso XII., son of Isabella II., was proclaimed in 1875.

In the latter part of the fifteenth century the marriage of Ferdinand V., the Catholic, of Aragon, with Isabella of Castile, consolidated all Christian Spain into one kingdom. Ferdinand expelled the Jews from the Spanish soil, and organized the inquisition. The subjugation of the kingdom of Grenada, the last Moorish possession in Spain (1491-'2), compelled the political consolidation of the kingdom; while the discovery and occupation of America soon raised Spain to the front rank among the powers of the earth.

SWEDEN AND  
NORWAY.

King.	{ Oscar II.	Accession, Sept. 18, 1872.
State Minister, ( <i>Minister of Foreign Af- fairs.</i> )	{ Baron C. F. L. Hoch- schild.	
U. S. Minister Abroad, ( <i>Minister Resident.</i> )	{ Wm. W. Thomas, Jr.	Appointed, June 6, 1883.
Foreign Minister in U.S., ( <i>E. E. and M. P.</i> )	{ Count Carl Lewenhaupt.	Presented, May 8, 1876.

Sweden and Norway are united under one dynasty since 1814. This union is "indissoluble and irrevocable, but without prejudice to the separate governments, constitution, or code of laws of either." The law of succession is the same in both. In case of absolute vacancy of the throne, the two Diets assemble in one body for the purpose of filling the vacancy. The king resides alternately in each country. The government is a limited monarchy, hereditary in the male line. The king is required in Sweden to advise and consult with a Council of State, composed of ten members, two of whom, called Ministers of State, hold the portfolios of Justice and of Foreign Affairs, and eight of whom are called Councillors of State; of the latter, five are the chiefs respectively of the departments of Marine, War, Finance, Ecclesiastical Affairs, and the Interior, and the three have only consultative voices. The law making power is vested in a legislature, called the Diet, divided into an Upper and Lower Chamber. The members of the former are elected for nine years; those of the latter for three years. The Lutheran is the established church, but all sects are tolerated. Public instruction is gratuitous and compulsory, and it is rare to meet with any one who can not read and write. Children who do not attend schools under government must furnish evidence of private education.

**Historical Data.**—The early history of Sweden is confused and mythical. The greater part of it was long in possession of the Goths. The political union of the Goths and Swedes was effected in 1250. Sweden, Norway, and Denmark formed a union which lasted more than one hundred years. Gustavus Adolphus reigned for twenty-one years (1611-1632). The greater part of his reign was spent in wars with Poland and Russia, and in the defence of Protestantism in Germany. The warlike career of Charles XII (1697-1718) well nigh reduced his country to ruin. During the succeeding fifty years Sweden was involved in wars with Russia and Prussia. The present king, Oscar II., succeeded to the throne in 1872.

GREECE.	King. { Georgios I.	Accession, June 6, 1863.
	State Minister, ( <i>Minister of Foreign Affairs.</i> )	{ (Not obtained.)
	U. S. Minister Abroad, ( <i>Minister Resident.</i> )	{ Eugene Schuyler. Appointed, July 7, 1878.
	Foreign Minister in U. S., ( <i>E. E. and M. P.</i> )	{ (None at present.)

The National Assembly in 1863 elected as King of Greece, George I., son of the King of Denmark. The present constitution was framed in 1864. The throne is hereditary. The successors to the present king, who is a Lutheran, must belong to the Orthodox church. There is a single legislative Chamber, called the *boule*, whose members are elected for four years. The right of voting belongs to all citizens who are twenty-one years of age and have a property, a trade, or any fixed occupation. The executive power is exercised by the king through seven responsible ministers. The affairs of the church are under the direction of a permanent holy synod at Athens, consisting of five members appointed by the king from the archbishops and bishops, and presided over by the metropolitan of Athens. All their resolutions must be confirmed by the king. All religions are tolerated, and have freedom of public worship. Public and private primary schools are numerous. The national university at Athens has four faculties, theological, law, medical, and philosophical.

**Historical Data.**—The present kingdom of Greece dates from 1832, the people, after an heroic struggle, having freed themselves from the Turkish yoke, by which they had been long oppressed. Twenty-three centuries ago Greece was the leading country of the world in civilization, literature, and art. Its present condition offers quite a contrast to its past. The ancient Greeks were celebrated above all other peoples for their valor and patriotism; and their poets, philosophers, orators, historians, architects, and sculptors have never been surpassed.

### SERVIA, ROUMANIA, AND MONTENEGRO.

These States were, until 1878, tributary to Turkey, but are now independent. They are limited monarchies.

## II. IN ASIA.

**Indo-China**, also called Chin-India and Farther India, embraces the whole of the eastern peninsula of Southern Asia except British Burmah. The native governments are despotic. Anam is the most populous kingdom of Indo-China, but Siam is the largest and most progressive. In the latter country education is cared for and European improvements have been introduced to some extent. The interior of these countries is but little known to Europeans.

**Burmah, or Ava.**—The government is a pure despotism, the sovereign king being called *boa*. The descendants of subdued princes constitute the only hereditary nobility, and any subject may attain the highest offices. The judiciary, which administers a code of laws derived from the institutes of Manu, is venal and cruel.

**Siam.**—The government is theoretically a duarchy, but practically a monarchy. There is a second, or vice king, but the first, or senior king, is actual sovereign. Important laws are made only after consulting the council of state and the ministry. The country is divided into forty-one provinces, each of which is governed by a *p'hraya* or council of the first class. There are also several tributary territories, which have their own princes. The king is by title "possessor of all," and property and life are at his will. The queen consort, the wife supreme among hundreds, must be of native and royal blood. She never becomes regent, or takes any part in political affairs, but is treated with the highest deference. The second king has also a separate palace. His position seems to be that of counsellor, not of co-ruler or successor.

The history of Siam dates back some centuries before Christ, but is deemed authentic only from 1350. The recent kings of Siam have been remarkable for their attainments in languages and general information, adoption of foreign ideas and improvements, and liberal and enlightened intercourse with foreigners and foreign powers.

**Anam.**—Anam is governed by a monarch with absolute power. The officials form a distinct nobility. The early history of Anam is involved in obscurity. The Portuguese were the first Europeans who resided there. Their religion is professedly Buddhism, but they are not a religious people. Their social customs are similar to those of the Chinese.

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## III. IN AFRICA.

### ABYSSINIA.

Abyssinia is a country of eastern Africa, inhabited by a barbarous and warlike people belonging mostly to the Caucasian race. They profess a form of Christianity, but are addicted to many revolting practices. The government is an absolute despotism, ruled by va-



rious chiefs of tribes or petty kings. The country is in a barbarous condition, and has little or no commerce.

Coptic Christianity is the prevailing faith, but the people generally are superstitious, sensual, and addicted to bloodshed. Education, exceedingly meagre, is confined to those intended for the church.

Abyssinian history begins with traditions concerning the queen of Sheba, who is said to have visited Solomon from her court at Axoom. All subsequent legitimate rulers of the nation have claimed to be descended from her. The reign of Caleb of Axoom, who subjugated Yemen in 522, is the golden age of Abyssinian history; but in the seventh century the Mohammedans invaded Egypt, and for nearly one thousand years Ethiopia was practically isolated. About 1492 the Portuguese opened communication with the country, finding it ruled by a monarch under the title of *negus* (king); and in 1541 they interfered in its affairs by sending the first European military expedition into Abyssinia, to take part in a war with Adal. The authority of the *negus* was maintained until about the middle of the eighteenth century, when the sway of the great provinces fell to various independent chiefs. In 1855 the chieftain of a predatory band, and subsequently so famous as King Theodore, made himself master of Abyssinia. He was crowned king of the kings of Ethiopia, and reigned tolerantly till 1860, when in consequence of the death of his first wife, and other causes, he became bloodthirsty and tyrannical. In 1868 the British invaded the country and captured the fortress of the king, who committed suicide. In 1872 Prince Kassai was crowned King of Abyssinia under the name of Johannes. An Egyptian invasion (1875-'6) was successfully resisted.

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## MADAGASCAR.

The people of Madagascar are derived from a variety of stocks. The two great divisions of the people are into black and olive, the former occupying the western slope of the island, and the latter the eastern.

The population is also distinguished into four political or geographical sections: the Hovas, the Sakalavas, the Betsileos, and the Betsimasarakas. The Hovas have made themselves the dominant tribe within the present century. The government of the Hovas is a despotism, modified by customs which have the force of law. The succession to the crown is hereditary in the royal family, but the reigning sovereign designates his successor at pleasure. Females are not excluded from the throne.

The Madagascans have no records of their history, but there is reason to believe that an extinct race preceded the present population; nothing is known of them, except that they were conquered by invaders and in time exterminated. The existence of the island was first made known to Europeans by Marco Polo at the close of the thirteenth century. The Portuguese, the French, and the Eng-

lish made ineffectual attempts to colonize it in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. At the beginning of the present century Madagascar was divided into several independent states, one of the most powerful was the kingdom now peopled by the Hovas. In 1818 the London Missionary Society sent missionaries, accompanied by artisans to instruct the people. The death of the king in 1828 put a stop to the advance of Madagascar. In 1835 the missionaries were driven from the island. Radama II. became king in 1861, and proclaimed liberty to all religions. The English missionaries returned, and Christianity made rapid progress. Three years afterward the king was murdered, and his widow was made sovereign. She was a heathen, but preserved liberty of worship. This queen died in 1868, and was succeeded by her sister, Rasoherina II., who is now queen. She publicly professed Christianity, and has exerted her influence for the advancement of education.

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## ASHANTEE.

The government of Ashantee is an absolute despotism. Slavery and polygamy exist, and human sacrifices characterize the religion. It was first heard of by Europeans about the beginning of the present century. The British on the Gold Coast have been repeatedly engaged in conflicts with the Ashantees, arising out of the incursions into the territory, and especially in 1823-'4 and 1873-'4. In 1873 an expedition from England, under Sir Garnet Wolseley invaded the kingdom and defeated their army with great loss. The Ashantees were forced to a humiliating peace.

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## DAHOMY.

The government is a pure despotism. There are properly two kings, the city king and the bush king, each having his throne, court, army, officers, and customs. The city king is the only one generally known to Europeans. He has entire control over the lives and liberties of his subjects, who invest him with the attributes of deity. He has usually from 3,000 to 4,000 wives, and his body-guard is composed entirely of women. All property belongs to the sovereign, and when a chief dies the king inherits his title and possessions. About the beginning of this century the King of Dahomy ruled over a large part of the Guinea coast, but since the suppression of the slave trade he has gradually declined in importance. In 1851 the English forced a treaty prohibiting the slave trade, abolishing human sacrifices, and securing the freedom of commerce and the liberty to diffuse Christianity. This treaty was disregarded after the

accession of King Gelele, in 1858, and new complications arose with the English.

The Dahomans are cowardly, cruel, and given to lying, cheating, and drunkenness. The women are plain and comparatively large and strong; they perform all the labors of the house and the field, with the assistance of slaves, the sole occupation of the free men in time of peace being hunting and fishing. Tattooing is practiced to some extent by both sexes, and the men paint themselves in red and white stripes. The Dahomans recognize a supreme deity, but worship only minor deities, all of whom are connected with some material object.

## IV. IN OCEANICA.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.	King.	{ Kalakaua I.	Accession, Feb. 12, 1874.
	State Minister, ( <i>Minister of Foreign Affairs.</i> )	{ W. L. Grun.	
	U. S. Minister Abroad, ( <i>Minister Resident.</i> )	{ Rollin M. Daggett.	Appointed, July 1, 1882
	Foreign Minister in U. S., ( <i>E. E. and M. P.</i> )	{ Mr. H. A. P. Carter.	Presented, ———.

The Sandwich Islands constitute the kingdom of Hawaii. The people are partially civilized and Christianized. These islands form an independent nation governed by a king. The executive power is vested in the king, and the legislative power is given to a parliament. A voter must be able to read and write, must pay his taxes, and have an income of \$75 a year. In 1864 the ascending king placed a qualification on the right of suffrage and on eligibility to the legislature.

The governors of the four largest islands form a privy council to the king. The ministerial cabinet is composed of four members, at the head of which is the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Many important public positions are filled by native Americans.

**Historical Data.**—At the time of Cook's visit (1778) they had abandoned cannibalism, but were characterized by licentiousness and brutality, and living under the reign of terror imposed by the cruel tyranny of the *tabu*. The pure native race seems destined to disappear, and the half-caste population is increasing rapidly. Education has been diffused among the Hawaiians to an extent perhaps unexampled elsewhere. The people are liberal in their various religious views. Several newspapers in Hawaiian and English are sustained.

After the arrival in 1820 of the first missionaries from America, the islands rapidly assumed the appearance of a civilized country. In 1822 the language was reduced to writing, and since that time more than two hundred works have been published in it.

The Spaniards knew the islands more than a century before their re-discovery by Captain Cook, Hawaii being called Mesa. Cook named them Sandwich Islands, after Lord Sandwich, then first lord of the admiralty.

## SECTION IV.

### SPECIFIC CLASSIFICATION.—(*Continued.*)

#### EMPIRES.

##### I. IN SOUTH AMERICA.

BRAZIL.	Emperor.	{ Dom Pedro II.	Accession, April 7, 1831.
	State Minister, ( <i>Minister of Foreign Affairs.</i> )	{ Pedro Luiz Pereira.	
	U. S. Minister Abroad, ( <i>E. E. and M. P.</i> )	{ Thos. A. Osborn.	Appointed, May 19, 1881.
	Foreign Minister in U.S. ( <i>E. E. and M. P.</i> )	{ Señor J. G. do Amaral Valente.	Presented, Oct. 24, 1882.

The legislative power is vested in a Senate of fifty-eight members, elected for life, and a Chamber of Deputies, one hundred and twenty-two members, chosen for four years by indirect suffrage involving a property qualification.

The executive power is vested in the emperor and his Ministers and his Secretaries of State. For administrative purposes the Brazilian empire is divided into twenty provinces, comprising six hundred and forty-two municipalities, each having a council chosen directly by citizens possessed of an annual income of \$112. Free public schools supported by the state exist throughout the empire, and in some of the provinces instruction is compulsory. The Roman Catholic religion is established, other forms being tolerated, though they may only be practiced privately, and dissenters enjoy civil rights, except that of election to the General Assembly.

**Historical Data.**—Brazil is the only monarchy in America. It was

first occupied by the French in 1558 ; afterwards fell into Portuguese possession ; then, passing under Spanish rule, reverted to Portugal in 1640. In 1807, when Napoleon declared war against Portugal, John VI. took refuge with his family in Brazil. This event was attended by important modifications in the colonial administration ; restrictions upon commerce were removed ; the ports were thrown open to the shipping of all friendly nations ; and on the fall of Napoleon, in 1815, Brazil was raised to the rank of a kingdom. Brazil declared itself an empire in 1822, and Dom Pedro I. was crowned emperor. A constitution was adopted in 1824. Disputes having arisen between the emperor and the Chamber of Deputies, the former abdicated in 1831 in favor of his son, Pedro II., then in his sixth year. The country was governed by a regency till 1841, when the emperor was declared to have attained his majority, and was crowned.

## II. IN EUROPE.

GERMANY.	Emperor-King.	{ Wilhelm I.	Accession, Jan. 18, 1871.
	State Minister, ( <i>Premier Chancellor and Minister Foreign Affairs.</i> )	{ Prince Otto von Bismark.	
	U. S. Minister Abroad, ( <i>E. E. and M. P.</i> )	{ Aaron A. Sargent.	Appointed March 2, 1882.
	Foreign Minister in U. S., ( <i>E. E. and M. P.</i> )	{ Capt. C. von Eisendecker.	Presented, Feb. 14, 1883.

The Empire of Germany is a union of twenty-five sovereign states, consisting of four kingdoms, six grand duchies, five duchies, seven principalities, and three free towns. Alsace-Lorraine, ceded by France at the close of the War of 1870-'71, forms a twenty-sixth member of the confederation, but is governed by imperial authority.

Germany is a constitutional monarchy, the emperor exercising imperial power in the name of the twenty-five confederated states. The Bundesrath, or Federal Council, has fifty-nine members appointed for each session by the governments of the several states. The Reichstag, or House of Representatives, has three hundred and ninety-seven members, elected for three years by universal suffrage—every German of twenty-one years being an elector. The sessions of the legislature are annual, and every law must receive a majority of the whole number of members of both Houses, and the sanction of the emperor.

Military service is compulsory upon every German capable of bearing arms. Public school attendance is compulsory, and in education Germany stands at the head of the countries of Europe. The universities are celebrated.

The postal and telegraphic departments are managed conjointly by the government.

Protestantism is professed by sixty-three per cent. of the population, Roman Catholicism by thirty-seven per cent. The Protestants of the state churches are divided into Lutheran and German Reformed church, or united under the name of Evangelical church.

**Historical Data.**—Germany, for several centuries after the time of Charlemagne, was one of the greatest powers of Europe. Her rulers were not only kings of Germany but emperors of "the Holy Roman Empire," revived by Charlemagne. The power of the empire grad-

ually declined, until the time of the Reformation, when once more Germany became the ruling power of Europe under Charles V., who united the crowns of Spain, the Netherlands, Germany, and Naples. But the germs of civil and political dissensions contained in the Reformation began to be developed. The Thirty Years War (1618-'48) left the imperial authority completely shattered. For long, Germany was merely a maze of petty despotisms. At last the French Revolution prostrated the tottering fabric of the German empire. Under the protectorate of Napoleon, nearly the whole of Germany, with the exception of Austria and Prussia, was reduced to a state of French vassalage. The independence of the country was re-established by the coalition of 1813-'15 and a confederation was formed by all those states which had maintained their sovereignty during the Napoleonic troubles. The French revolutions of 1830, and of 1848, caused the German princes to yield to the popular demands. A disagreement between Austria and Prussia resulted in a war (1866), in which Prussia was entirely successful. The war secured the reconstruction of Germany on an entirely new basis.

The Franco-Prussian War occurred in 1870-'71. France and Prussia had long been jealous of each other. Leopold, of Hohenzollern, a relative of the King of Prussia, became a candidate for the Spanish throne. France objected, and both sides began operations at once, July, 1870. This terrific contest was soon over. The French were beaten everywhere, and finally Napoleon surrendered to King William, at Sedan, Sept. 2. Paris endured the horrors of a prolonged siege, but was forced to surrender Jan. 28, 1871. (*See also France.*)



Emperor.	{ Franz Joseph I.	Accession, Dec. 2, 1848.
State Minister, ( <i>Minister of the Imperial House and Foreign Affairs.</i> )	{ Baron von Haymerle.	
U. S. Minister Abroad, ( <i>E. E. and M. P.</i> )	{ Alphonso Taft.	Appointed, April 26, 1882.
Foreign Minister in U. S. ( <i>E. E. and M. P.</i> )	{ Baron Ignatz von Schaef- fer.	Presented, March 7, 1882.

The legislative body, or Reichsrath, consists of the House of Lords nominated by the Emperor, consisting partly of life members and partly of hereditary nobles; and a House of Representatives, three hundred and fifty-three members, elected by all citizens who possess a small property qualification.

Hungary has a Reichstag, consisting of a House of Magnates for high officers and peers of the kingdom, and a House of Representatives elected for three years. The sovereign (the Austro-Hungarian Emperor) is styled King of Hungary. Since 1867 the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy comprises five countries, each bearing the name of kingdom. About two-thirds of the population profess the Roman Catholic religion. Education receives great attention, and is open to all at small cost, or even gratuitously. All children from six to twelve are bound to attend the common schools.

**Historical Data.**—On the return of Napoleon from Elba, Austria joined the fifth coalition against him, and, after the second dethronement of the French emperor, a new union was formed by the German States called the Germanic Confederation. For the next fifty years Austria exerted a powerful influence in the affairs of Europe, and more especially in the German Confederation. There was not much alteration in the policy of the government. Discontent increased in Hungary, Bohemia, and other provinces. In the revolutionary movement of 1848, the citizens of Vienna rose, and the Emperor and his court fled. Confusion prevailed everywhere. After a siege Vienna was retaken. Ferdinand abdicated in favor of his young nephew, Francis Joseph, who was declared Emperor in December, 1848. In the quarrel between Victor Emmanuel and the Emperor, in 1859, Napoleon III. hastened to the assistance of his ally, and the Austrians were severely punished in the brilliant battles of Magenta and Solferino. After the disastrous campaign of 1866 against Prussia, Austria began a new and purer political life. Hungary has obtained a legislature of her own, and Francis Joseph is the most popular sovereign in Europe.

RUSSIA.	{	Czar.	{ Alexander III.	Accession, March, 1881.
		State Minister, ( <i>Minister of Foreign Af- fairs.</i> )	{ Prince Gortcharow.	
		U. S. Minister Abroad, ( <i>E. E. and M. P.</i> )	{ Wm. H. Hunt.	Appointed, April 12, 1882.
		Foreign Minister in U. S. ( <i>E. E. and M. P.</i> )	{ Mr. Chas. de Struve.	Presented, April 11, 1882.

The government of Russia is an absolute hereditary monarchy. The will of the Czar is law, the whole legislative, executive, and judicial power being united in him. "There are, however, certain rules of government which the sovereigns of the present reigning house have acknowledged as binding. The chief of these is the law of succession to the throne, which is to be that of regular descent, by the right of primogeniture, with preference of male over female heirs. The administration of the empire is entrusted to four great councils possessing separate functions, but centering in the private cabinet of the emperor. The first of these is the Council of the Empire. It consists of a president, and an unlimited number of members appointed by the emperor. The second is the Directing Senate; the third is the Holy Synod, which is composed of the principal dignitaries of the church. And the fourth is the Council of Ministers, which is divided into eleven departments, viz: The Ministry of the Imperial House, of Foreign Affairs, of War, of the Navy, of the Interior, of Public Instruction, of Finance, of Justice, of the Imperial Domains, of Public Works and Railway, and of General Comptrol."

The religion is that of the Greek Church. The masses are not educated, and until 1863 were mostly serfs, or slaves, owned by noblemen or large landholders.

**Historical Data.**—The early history of Russia is unimportant. In the thirteenth century it was overrun by the *Tartars* under the great Genghis Khan. The invaders held the country for a long time, and the Russian Dukes were considered vassals of the Tartar Khans. Ivan III. (1462-1505) reduced the Mongols to subjection. Peter the Great first gave Russia a name in history. Seeing the ignorance and barbarity of his subjects, he set about civilizing them. He went to Holland and studied ship-building, working as a day laborer. He traveled over Europe, carefully studying the laws and customs of the people. He returned to Russia and at once began the reorganization of the internal affairs of his empire. "Charles XII. of Swe-

den ('the madman of the North') invaded Russia after having defeated the Poles and Danes. He attacked a force of Russians ten times his own army at Narva (1700) and totally defeated them. Charles haughtily refused to negotiate for peace. He penetrated into Russia and laid siege to Pultowa where he was totally defeated. He lost his entire army and fled to Turkey with three hundred followers." Peter continued successfully the herculean task of civilizing his rude subjects.

Russia, during the present century, has had a number of very able Czars; and as the Czar is all-powerful, these rulers have been able to advance the country very much. At the present time, numerous railroads are in process of construction, education and literature are taking root, and there is a stir of real life and progress in Russia.

TURKEY-IN-EUROPE.	{	Sultan . { Abdul-Hamid-Khan. Accession, Aug. 31, 1876.
		State Minister, ( <i>Minister of Foreign Affairs.</i> ) { Mustapha assim Pasha.
		U. S. Minister Abroad, { Lewis Wallace. ( <i>Minister Resident.</i> ) { Appointed, July 13, 1882.
		Foreign Minister in U. S. { Tewfik Pasha. ( <i>E. E. and M. P.</i> ) { Presented, ———.

**Turkey** is a monarchy of Southeastern Europe and Western Asia. The government is a constitutional monarchy since 1876, the Sultan being the responsible sovereign, convoking and dissolving the General Assembly at his pleasure. The ministers are responsible to the Chamber of Deputies; the Senate are nominated for life by the Sultan, and the deputies elected by secret ballot, one to every 150,000 males. The religion of the Turks is Mohammedanism. They are far behind the rest of Europe in civilization.

**Historical Data.**—The Empire of the Turks is properly an Asiatic power (it has double the amount of territory in Asia that it has in Europe), with a foothold in Europe and in Africa, and its capital at Constantinople. The Turks belong to the Mongolian type, and came from Asia in the fifteenth century; they are the ruling race, though they constitute but a small part of the population, the majority of the people being Slavonians, Greeks, etc.

The Asiatic element appears markedly in the domestic arrangements of the wealthier Turks. They appropriate to their women certain apartments, which no stranger may enter; and they practice polygamy agreeably to the Koran, which allows four wives to each "true believer" rich enough to keep them. Turkey is the only part of Europe where the women, on going out, muffle up their faces so as to conceal all but their eyes, and where men walk about in loose, flowing robes and sit cross-legged.

The people have suffered much from the effects of bad government. The Turkish government, or Sublime Porte, down to December, 1876, was an absolute monarchy; but in that year a constitution was granted, and a General Assembly, consisting of two Houses, was established.

## III. IN ASIA.

CHINA.

{	Emperor.	{ Kwong Shu.	Accession, Jan. 12, 1875.
	State Minister, ( <i>Minister of Foreign Affairs.</i> )	{ Prince Kung.	
	U. S. Minister Abroad, ( <i>E. E. and M. P.</i> )	{ J. Russell Young.	Appointed, March 15, 1882.
	Foreign Minister in U.S. ( <i>E. E. and M. P.</i> )	{ Mr. Cheng Tsao Ju.	Presented, Dec. 31, 1881.

China has of late years opened diplomatic and commercial intercourse with other nations. It includes Thibet, Mongolia, and Manchuria, besides China proper. The government is a patriarchal despotism, the emperor being an autocrat, whose sway is limited only by the sacred right of rebellion. The exclusiveness which long made China as a sealed book is slowly giving way, and the empire now sends its ministers to the United States, England, France, Germany, Russia, Spain, the West Indies, and Japan; but the Chinese government still refuses to open the empire to railroads and telegraphs, and destroyed in 1877 the first and only railway laid in the empire; and only fourteen of its numerous ports are open to foreign trade. There exists no law of hereditary succession to the throne, but it is left to each sovereign to appoint his successor from among the members of his family. The present ruler is but twelve years old. The government lies in the hands of the emperor and his appointed council. The administration of the empire is under the direction of the Interior Council Chamber, comprising four members, two of Tartar and two of Chinese origin, besides two assistants from the Hanlin, or Great College.

**Historical Data.**—China has a very ancient civilization, dating back to at least 2000 B. C. The religion of the country is *Confucianism*, from Confucius, its founder. Many of the great inventions were made independently by the Chinese, as the mariner's compass and gunpowder. They have long practiced arts which are of comparatively recent origin in other countries. They have a literature which reaches back many centuries, and claim to trace their history back 30,000 years. Their language is peculiar, having a character for every word, and is written up and down the page. The boys are taught to read and write, but the girls are not educated.

JAPAN.	{	Mikado. { Mutsu Hito.	Accession, Feb. 13, 1867.
		State Minister, (Minister of Foreign Affairs.)	{ Hon. Enouye Kaoru.
		U. S. Minister Abroad, (E. E. and M. P.)	{ John A. Bingham. Appointed, May 31, 1873.
		Foreign Minister in U. S., (E. E. and M. P.)	{ Joshü Terashima Munenori. Presented, Oct. 24, 1882.

**Japan** is an empire of eastern Asia, ruled by a Mikado, aided by a great council, and without a legislative body. It is an absolute monarchy. The present system of government was adopted in 1869. The power of the Mikado is absolute, in temporal as well as spiritual affairs. He acts through an executive ministry, divided into eight departments. At the side of the ministry stands the Senate, composed of thirty members and the Council of State, of an unlimited number of members; both nominated by the Mikado. The Great Council, which carries on the work of the government, is in three sections, denominated Centre, Right, and Left. There exists no regular law of succession to the throne, but in case of the Mikado's death, the crown devolves on either the eldest or most distinguished member of his house.

**Historical Data.**—The Empire of Japan consists of four large islands, and about 4,000 small ones, lying east of Asia, and separated from the mainland chiefly by the Japan Sea. The people are of the same race and religion as the Chinese, but speak a different language and are rather more intelligent and progressive. They once excluded foreigners, but now trade with other nations, particularly the United States and Great Britain, and have introduced railroads, telegraphs, schools, newspapers, etc. Some of their young men are being educated in the United States, and expect to go back to teach their fellow-countrymen.

Japan, like China, kept itself aloof for ages from other nations. Some trade was allowed with China and with the Dutch in one port, but the government studiously kept the common people from any intercourse with foreigners. In 1854 the United States sent a large naval expedition, under command of Commodore Perry, who induced the Japanese government to make a treaty by which two ports were opened for trade, and by which the United States consuls were allowed to reside in Japan. A little later similar privileges were allowed to England, France, and Russia. The present Mikado ascended the throne in 1867.

## TURKEY-IN-ASIA (with Arabia).

(See also *Turkey-in-Europe*.)

**Asiatic Turkey** comprises the western part of Asia, and includes the seat of many ancient nations, among which are Phœnicia, the Holy Land, the States of Asia Minor, Assyria, Babylonia, and Chaldea.

Under modern Turkish rule, this region is divided into four provinces: Asia Minor, Syria, Armenia, and Mesopotamia. The various races are separated from one another by language and religion. The majority are Mohammedans—mainly Turks in Asia Minor, and Arabs in the provinces to the south; the Christians are mostly Greeks and Armenians.

Asiatic Turkey is the most important part of the Ottoman Empire. It is divided into provinces, which are governed by *pachas* appointed by the Sultan. The arbitrary and oppressive nature of the government has reduced it to utter poverty and degradation.

**Arabia** embraces several independent States, governed by despots called Sultans. About five-sixths of the population live in towns and villages; the remainder are tribes of plundering nomads, called Bedouins. The heads of the tribes are called sheiks. Hence, Arabia has no central government. A strip along the coast of the Red Sea, including Mecca and Medina, belongs to Turkey. In the southern part are two organized native States, called Oman and Yemen.

The Arabs are devout believers in the religion of Mohammed, their great religious teacher, who lived in the sixth century, and wrote his doctrines in the *Koran*, the sacred book of his followers. All "true believers" are enjoined to visit Mecca, his birth-place, at least once in their lives. Caravans of pilgrims, from all parts of Arabia, from eastern Asia, and from northern Africa, resort each year to Mecca for the purpose of combining trade with religion.

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## TURKESTAN (Russian).

This is a country of vast plains, lying east of the Caspian Sea, inhabited by wandering tribes, and under the control of Russia. The native rulers are continued, but only as vassals of Russia.

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## PERSIA.

The Shah of Persia is Nassr-ed-deen. The government is a despotism. The monarch, known as the *Shah*, is uncontrolled by any constitutional checks. The civil law is administered by the *mollahs*, or priests, and criminal cases are referred to courts appointed by the State. The governors of provinces and high officials in their respective jurisdictions are nearly absolute, and this despotism and the consequent insecurity of life and property retard the advancement

of the country in spite of the intelligence and enterprize of the people. Each province provides for the expenses of its own government, and also pays a fixed amount to the Shah.

Persia was overrun and conquered by the Mongols in 1258, and by Tammerlane toward the close of the fourteenth century. The Afghans conquered it in 1722, and ruled it for seven years, till they were expelled by the celebrated Nadir Shah, who, in 1736, himself ascended the throne.

Considerable progress has recently been made in Persia; railroads and telegraphs have been introduced, and efforts to promote education have been made. The prevailing religion is a form of Mohammedanism.

The present Shah, Nassr-ed-deen, became the sovereign in 1848.

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## IV. IN AFRICA.

### MOROCCO.

**Morocco** is an independent absolute monarchy, under a sultan or emperor. The present emperor is MULEY-HASSAN, who became ruler in 1873. The inhabitants may be divided into five classes, Berbers, Arabs, Moors, Jews, and negroes. They are, in general, barbarous and fierce, but not ferocious or bloodthirsty, as they have sometimes been represented. The dominant religion is Mohammedanism. Education is at a low ebb.

While the sultan, in his spiritual character of emir of the believers, is venerated by all the Mohammedans of the west, his temporal authority extends practically only over the cities and the plains. A large part of the southern slope of the Atlas is virtually independent.



## SECTION V.

### SPECIFIC CLASSIFICATION.—(*Continued.*)

## TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS.

### I. IN ASIA.

**Southern Arabia.**—This consists mostly of a barren plateau, inhabited by wandering people called *Bedouins*, who are divided into tribes governed by sheiks, or chiefs. The two organized native states forming the tribal government of Arabia are Oman and Yeman, despotisms. [For additional data, see "Turkey-in-Asia (with western Arabia)," page 67].

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**Afghanistan and Beloochistan.**—These countries embrace various independent *khanats*, inhabited by a settled population; but the majority of the people consists of fierce, wandering, and warlike tribes, who depend for subsistence mainly on their herds of horses, goats, asses, and camels. They are named respectively, Afghans and Beloochees. They are Mohammedans. The tribes of Beloochistan are subject to the Khan of Kelat. The country is mostly a barren wilderness. Afghanistan is noted for its frequent and cruel civil wars. It is important because it commands the approaches to India from the northwest. A struggle between the Afghans and Great Britain has resulted in the occupation of Cabul, the capital, by the latter. The sovereign, or *Ameer*, of Cabul, is recognized as the head of the Afghan tribes.

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### II. IN AFRICA.

**The Sahara.**—This is a vast plain in the northern part covered with sand, with here and there fertile spots called *oases*. It is almost a rainless region. This Great Desert occupies about one-fourth of Africa, and is more than half as large as the United States. It is a region of intense heat in summer, containing a few scattered inhab-

itants, who wander with their herds from oasis to oasis, and plunder the caravans when opportunity offers. The people are similar in their habits to the Bedouin Arabs. They comprise several tribes, Moors, Tuaregs, and Teboos, ruled by *Sheiks*.

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**Soudan and Equatorial Africa.**—This is a broad fertile belt crossing the continent south of the Great Desert. It contains a large number of populous, semi-barbarous states. Most of the inhabitants are Mohammedans, the rest Pagans. The religion of the Pagan negroes combines a belief in evil spirits, witchcraft, and magic charms, and is known as Fetichism. The government is tribal, under *Sheiks*. Soudan means the *Land of the Blacks*. The population of this part of Africa numbers many millions, and is divided between the races of pure negro blood and the Fellatahs. Fellatahs are a mixed race, partly of negro and partly of Berber descent, and are superior to the negroes in the scale of civilization. The negro tribes cultivate the soil in a rude manner; they make iron weapons and implements; they weave and dye cotton cloth, and manufacture mats and other articles of household use. The women do most of the work, while fighting, hunting, and fishing are the principal occupations of the men. The negroes have no written language, no books, and no schools; hence they are ignorant and superstitious.

Of the equatorial regions south of Soudan, little was known before Stanley's explorations in 1877; vast tracts are still unexplored. The natives generally are ferocious savages. Some of the tribes are cannibals.

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**Senegambia.**—This is the region watered by the rivers Senegal and Gambia. It is governed by native tribes, and forms European trading stations.

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**Zanquebar.**—This word means *land of the negro*. The tribes of the interior are independent, while those on the coast acknowledge the authority of the Sultan of Zanzibar. The dominions of this prince consist of several islands, and his residence is at Zanzibar, on an island of the same name.

The form of government is a sultanate, the chief ruler being called sultan. It forms a separate sovereignty under Arab rule.

## SECTION VI.

### COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS.

#### I. IN NORTH AMERICA.

**Greenland and Iceland.**—Danish America is the name usually given to Greenland and Iceland, both the countries being possessions of the kingdom of Denmark.

*Greenland.*—There are about three hundred European inhabitants, mostly Danes. The natives are Esquimaux or half-breeds. Those in the south have given up their wandering habits and embraced Christianity. Danish directors govern the several districts. The profits of all the trade go to the King of Denmark.

Greenland received its name because the southern part looked green and fertile to the first comers from Iceland, about nine hundred years ago. The climate was then much milder than at present, and vegetation was more abundant. Settlers were attracted from Iceland, and at one time Greenland contained flourishing farms and villages. But pestilence, attacks from Esquimaux, and a hostile fleet from Europe, soon destroyed the colonists, and in the time of Columbus little was known in Europe of this northern land.

*Iceland.*—The greater part is uninhabitable, being covered with glaciers, lava-fields, and rough mountain masses. By a new constitution, granted to the Icelanders in 1874, they are invested with the right of making their own laws and administering affairs of the island.

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**Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland.**—*Canada* embraces seven provinces, besides the vast Northwest and Northeast Territories, and the District of Keewatin. The provinces are British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island.

The executive authority is vested in the British sovereign, represented by the Governor-General, whom that sovereign appoints. The Governor-General acts under the advice of a Privy Council, selected by himself. The law-making power resides in a Parliament, composed of a Senate and a House of Commons. Senators are appointed

by the Governor-General. Members of the House of Commons are elected by the people.

The local affairs of each province are regulated by a Legislature and a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Governor-General. A Lieutenant-Governor is also appointed for the Northwest Territories.

**Historical Data.**—The French were the first to settle Canada. They called it New France. James Cartier was its earliest explorer. Champlain, "the Father of New France," founded Quebec in 1608, sailed up the St. Lawrence, and penetrated to the lake since called by his name.

The English claimed the country by right of prior discovery, and a long war was carried on with the French for its possession (1754-1763). At length the English triumphed, and Canada has ever since remained in their hands. The present Governor-General is the **Earl of Lansdowne**.

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**Newfoundland.**—This is a colony of Great Britain separate from Canada. In its government is included Labrador. Its government regulation is similar to that of the Dominion, organized in 1855. The proposition to join Canada has been several times voted down.

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## II. IN SOUTH AMERICA.

**British Guiana, or Demerara.**—The population is composed of blacks who work on the plantations, native Indians, and a few thousand white traders and planters from Great Britain.

The government consists of a governor and a court of policy.

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**French Guiana, or Cayenne.**—The government has a privy council, with a colonial council elected by the colonists. After being twice in the possession of the English and once of the Dutch, it was restored to France in 1814.

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**Dutch Guiana, or Surinam.**—The colony receives an annual subsidy from Holland. The government is vested in a governor-general and council. After being several times taken by the English and restored, it was finally given up to Holland (1814).

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## III. IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

**The Balize, or British Honduras.**—This province, which is geo-

graphically included within Central America, belongs to Great Britain, and is attached to the government of Jamaica. It was raised to the rank of a colony in 1862. The Lieutenant-Governor is appointed by the crown. The legislative power is vested in a council composed of seven magistrates elected annually by the people. Some British subjects, attracted by the abundance and excellence of the mahogany and logwood, came from Jamaica and made the first permanent settlement.

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#### IV. IN WEST INDIES.

#### GREATER ANTILLES. { Cuba, Porto Rico, and Jamaica.

*Cuba*, with the islands dependent upon it, forms the captaincy-general of La Habana, which is subject in all branches of the administration to one authority, the representative of the Spanish sovereignty, who has the unlimited power of a general in time of war, and is accountable only to the home government by which he is appointed. He is assisted by an administrative council, also chosen by the supreme government, whose opinion is taken in certain cases, chiefly in matters of finance. Judicially the island is divided into two *audiencias*: the pretorial court of Havana and that of Santiago de Cuba. There are public schools, universities, and private academies.

Most of the government administrators have been chiefly anxious to increase their own private fortunes, and their government has generally been very oppressive. For some years prior to 1860 the question of the annexation of Cuba frequently entered American politics. President Polk authorized the American minister at Madrid to offer \$100,000,000 for the island; but the proposition was rejected. Filibustering expeditions were undertaken from the United States by Lopez, who in the last was captured and executed in Havana. In 1854 the acquisition of Cuba by purchase or force if necessary, was advocated. Insurrections have been frequent, and all attempts on the part of Spain to crush them have been unavailing.

*Porto Rico*.—This is the smallest and most easterly of the Greater Antilles, and belongs to Spain. Its colonial government is similar to that of Cuba.

*Jamaica*.—This island belongs to Great Britain. The government is administered by a captain-general appointed by the crown, assisted by a privy council and a legislative council. There are a number of elementary schools and a college. The principal religious denominations are Episcopalians, Wesleyan Methodists, Baptists, and United Presbyterians.

The island has belonged to England since 1655. After the passage of the act for the emancipation of slaves in 1833, revolts of the blacks were frequent. In 1865 a general uprising of the natives occurred, in which the most fearful atrocities were perpetrated. The rebellion was suppressed with much bloodshed.

**LESSER ANTILLES.** { Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, Guadalupe, Martinique, and other islands.

*Santa Cruz* belongs to Denmark and is under the control of that government. It has successively belonged to Holland, England, Spain, and France, which ceded it to Denmark in 1733.

*St. Thomas* is also subject to Denmark. A treaty for the annexation of this island to the United States in 1867, though approved by the people of the island, failed in the United States Senate.

*Guadaloupe and Martinique.*—These two islands belong to France. Guadaloupe has a governor, a privy council, and a general council. It exercises jurisdiction over several of the islands of the Lesser Antilles, belonging to France. The French took possession of it in 1635, and after being repeatedly taken from and by them, it was ultimately restored to them in 1816.

Martinique legislates for itself on duties and public works. The French colonized it in 1635. The British seized it at various times, but it was finally restored to the French. The others of the Lesser Antilles are subject to Great Britain.

**The Bahamas** form a chain of about six hundred islands belonging to Great Britain. Only about fifteen are inhabited. The government is administered by a governor, aided by an executive council. There are legislative and representative councils.

**The Bermudas** do not properly form part of the West Indies, being off the coast of the United States, but they may be best classed with that archipelago. They belong to Great Britain.

The government consists of a governor and council appointed by the crown, and an assembly elected by the people. A penal colony has been established on the island.

## V. IN EUROPE.

**Gibraltar**, on a rock of the same name, belongs to the English, who have held it since 1704. This rocky fortress commands the entrance to the Mediterranean. The most memorable siege of Gibraltar was that of 1779-'83, sustained against the combined land and naval forces of France and Spain. One thousand pieces of artillery were brought to play against the fortress, while forty-seven ships of the line and innumerable smaller vessels menaced it by sea, and an army of forty thousand men conducted the operations on land. The

most dreadful cannonading known in history was opened on both sides. As the key to the Mediterranean, Gibraltar is of incalculable value to Great Britain.

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**Malta** is the headquarters of the English Mediterranean fleet. A hydraulic lift, completed in 1873, enables large Indiamen to be repaired without discharging their cargoes.

Malta is a crown colony, administered by a governor, who is also president or chief commander. He is assisted by a council of eighteen members, ten official and eight elected.

Under Charles V. the Knights of Malta became its sovereigns, and they held it till 1798, when the French expedition to Egypt, under Bonaparte, seized the island. After the battle of the Nile, the Maltese rose against the French, who were blockaded in the fortress, when they surrendered to the English, who had come to the assistance of the Maltese. The islands were annexed to Great Britain by the treaty of Paris of 1814.

---

**Corsica** was successively held by various powers from the ninth to the eleventh century, afterwards by Pisa, after a period of independence by the popes, then again by Pisa, by Genoa, and Aragon, and again by Genoa from the fourteenth to the eighteenth century. During a period of insurrection a German adventurer was proclaimed king in 1736, but was expelled two years after. The Corsicans afterward gained independence under Paoli, who was defeated by the French in 1769. With English assistance he expelled them, and the island remained under English protection till 1796, when it was again subdued. In 1814 it was secured to France by treaty.

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**The Balearic Isles** belong to Spain, and are under that government. They form a group in the Mediterranean, from fifty-six to one hundred and fifty-four miles from the mainland.

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**Bulgaria** is a province of European Turkey. Each village has its *mejlis* (court), consisting of a mayor and several members, before whom minor civil suits and offenses are settled. Since the close of the fourteenth century, the Bulgarians have borne the Turkish yoke, and with more resignation than any other Christian subjects of the Porte. In 1870 the Porte provided for a separate administration, to be called the exarchate of the Bulgarians. This was actually established in 1872, when the Bulgarian church council elected a first exarch. Slight attempts at insurrection were made in 1876, during the conflict in Herzegovina and Bosnia, but were speedily quelled by the Turks, the irregular troops and Circassian colonists committing frightful massacres in Bulgaria as well as in the adjoining districts.

## VI. IN ASIA.

**British Asia.**—Great Britain has colonial governments in Hindostan, British Burmah, Ceylon, Hong-Kong, Aden, Singapore, and Malacca.

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**Hindostan, or India** consists of the great southern peninsula and the adjacent territories south of the Himalaya and west of Burmah and Siam, and forming a dependency of Great Britain.

The chief executive authority of India is the Governor-General, Viceroy, appointed by the crown. He acts under the direction of the secretary of state for India, a member of the British ministry, who is assisted by a council of fifteen persons. The law-making power is vested in the Governor-General in council, the latter consisting of six members. He appoints the chief executive officers of the provinces except Madras and Bombay, whose officers are appointed directly by the crown. The British maintain in India a military force of more than 190,000 men, of whom over 60,000 are European troops. The district is the unit of civil administration, the chief government officer in each being the magistrate and collector, who receives the revenue, and is generally responsible for the public welfare.

A system of education, providing instruction for all classes, has been in progress of development since 1854. There are universities at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, each having affiliated colleges which fit university students for the higher examinations. There are also high schools, middle schools, and primary schools.

The government endeavors not only to acquaint the natives with the English tongue, but also to diffuse a knowledge of European science, art, and philosophy by means of the native languages. There is an influential native press, and many books are published in various tongues.

The early history of India is shrouded in myth and fable. The conquest of rich provinces on the Indus by the Persians under Darius is the first event of which we have an authentic account in the history of India. Portugal was the first European nation to obtain territory in Hindostan. In 1613 the English East India Company received permission from the Mogul emperor to erect a factory there. England and France contested for possession in India, followed by a war with the Emperor of Delhi. In the war with Hyder Ali and his son and successor, Tippoo Sahib, the British gained extensive dominions in India. In 1859 the transfer of the government of India from the East India Company to the direct authority of the British crown was effected.

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**British Burmah.**—The government of this province is administered by a chief commissioner. The country has prospered under British rule. [For data of BURMAH, or AVA, a despotism of Farther India, see page 52.]



**Ceylon** is an island in the Indian ocean, belonging to Great Britain. The government is administered by a governor, with executive and legislative councils. It was known to the ancient Greeks and Romans. The ruins of ancient cities and the existence of an ancient record show that it was once settled by a people of energy and civilization. The Portuguese and the Dutch were successively expelled by the English.

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**Hong-Kong, or Hiang-Kiang** is a British colony in China, comprising the island of Hong-Kong and a part of the peninsula of Kooloon on the mainland opposite.

The administration of the colony is in the hands of a governor, aided by an executive council. There is also a legislative council, over which the governor presides. It pays at present £20,000 annually to the British government. Hong-Kong was occupied by the British in 1841, and confirmed to them by the treaty of Nankin in 1842.

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**Aden** is a fortified British seaport on the gulf of Aden. It is well garrisoned, and is governed by an English political resident. It has from a remote period been an important commercial station on the route from Europe to India. The English took forcible possession of it in 1839.

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**Singapore** is a province of the British colony of the Straits Settlements (on the west side of the Malay peninsula). In 1824 the British received the sovereignty of the island.

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**Malacca** is also one of the Straits Settlements. The Portuguese held it for one hundred and thirty years, and the Dutch for one hundred and fifty-four years, surrendering it to a British besieging force in 1795. In 1818 it was restored to the Dutch; but it reverted to the British in 1824.

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**Lower Cochín China** is a French colony in the southern part of the Indo-Chinese peninsula. French Cochín China now consists of six provinces under the administration of a governor.

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**Asiatic Russia** comprises the extensive country of Siberia, with Trans-Caucasia and Soongaria.

**Siberia** occupies the whole of the great northern plain of Asia. The population is composed of various tribes and races. More than half are Russians or their descendants, of whom the greater part were

sent as exiles. These exiles consist of three classes, criminals and political and religious offenders. The worst class are condemned to the mines, and those whose offenses are less are employed at less laborious work, while the rest are formed into settlements under the supervision of the police, and receive grants of land for cultivation. The Russian conquest of Siberia began about 1580.

*Trans-Caucasia* is the name given to that part of the Russian Empire which lies south of the main ridge of the Caucasus range, the dividing line between Asia and Europe. The inhabitants comprise people of various races. The majority are Christians. Russia and Persia long struggled for its possession, the former gaining the supremacy. The Circassians rose in arms against them, and carried on a sort of guerilla warfare. The Russians, however, finally defeated and subdued them.

---

**Soongaria** is a region of central Asia, and belongs to Russia. It is under the government of the Russian governor-general. It was formerly a province of China, and is one of the recent additions to the rapidly growing dominion of Russia in Asia. Lying between the Thian Shan and the Altai Mountains, it politically and commercially commands the grand route of the caravan trade between China and Western Asia.

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## VII. IN AFRICA.

**Turkish Africa** embraces Egypt, Tunis, Tripoli, and Barca.

*Egypt* occupies the lower portion of the Nile valley, reaching from the Mediterranean to the First Cataract, a distance of about five hundred and fifty miles. This constitutes Egypt proper; but Egyptian rule has of late been established over an extensive region to the south, comprising Lower Nubia, Sennaar, Dongola, Taka, Kordofan, the provinces of the White Nile and Khartoom, with the region southward to the equator.

The government is a monarchy; but is not quite independent, as the Khedive (that is, viceroy), must pay tribute to the Sultan of Turkey. The present Khedive is Tewfik Pacha.

Egypt is a country of vast antiquity, and the Egyptians are the oldest nation of which we have a recorded history. They were a highly civilized people at the time of Abraham, two thousand two hundred years before Christ. The ancient kingdom was overthrown by Alexander, and it remained under Greek rulers till it was subdued by the Romans. In the seventh century, A. D., it fell under the dominion of the Saracens, or Turks. The whole course of the Nile is dotted with the remains of ancient monuments and works of art, such as tombs, pyramids, temples, obelisks, palaces, etc. The interiors of the tombs are frescoed in the most beautiful manner, and all the monuments are covered with picture-writing called *hieroglyphics*.

*Tunis* is one of the Barbary States of northern Africa, and a province of Turkey. It was conquered by the Turks in 1574; but the Moors ultimately enforced their right of electing their own bey. Their piracies were chastised by the British, French, and Dutch, and various reforms have lately taken place.

*Tripoli* is also one of the Barbary States, subject to the government of Turkey, and a pure despotism. Its ruler, selected by the Sultan of Turkey, is known as the bey.

The present territory of Tripoli was taken by the Mohammedans in the seventh century. It afterward underwent many changes, and was finally conquered by the Turks in 1551 from the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who had held it for twenty years. It was practically independent under the Moorish chiefs, from 1713 to 1832, and is still so in its relations with foreign powers. A controversy between Tripoli and the United States grew out of the practice of piracy by the Tripolitans early in the present century; and after several conflicts in 1801-'5, an American naval force in 1815 compelled reparation for the injuries inflicted upon our commerce.

*Barca* is a country of northern Africa, bordering on the Mediterranean, Egypt, the Libyan desert, and Tripoli, of which it is a dependency. The inhabitants are mostly Arabs and Berbers.

---

**British Africa** embraces Cape Colony, Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast, Natal, St. Helena, Ascension, and Mauritius.

*Cape Colony* is a British possession comprising nearly all the African continent south of latitude 28° (south). Only a small portion of the whites are British, the great majority being Boers.

The executive power is vested in the governor and an executive council appointed by the crown. The legislative power rests in a legislative council and a house of assembly. The Dutch Reformed church includes the entire Dutch population and many of the colored inhabitants, and is the predominant sect. There is a good system of public education. In every district there are free schools sustained by government, and there are two colleges.

The colony is held to be important for Great Britain because it is the key to the Indian Ocean, and forms a depot where troops can be collected and forwarded to India, the eastern archipelago, and Australia. For administrative purposes it is divided into about twenty-five districts or counties.

The Dutch East India Company established a colony at the Cape in 1650 for the purpose of raising provisions for their vessels to and from India. In 1795 the colonists attempted to free themselves from the Dutch rule, but the British government took possession of the colony in the name of the prince of Orange; and it was ruled by British governors till 1802, when it was restored to Holland. In 1806 the British again took possession, and the colony was formally ceded to them by the king of the Netherlands at the general peace of 1815. There have been several wars with the Caffres. In 1834 the slaves were emancipated. The troubles with the Boers resulted in the es-

establishment of two independent republics bordering on Cape Colony. (See "*Orange River Free State*," and "*The Transvaal Republic*," pages 38 and 39.)

*Sierra Leone* is on the west coast of Africa, consisting mainly of a small mountainous peninsula terminating in Cape Sierra Leone. The colonial governor, called the chief administrator, is appointed by the crown.

The settlement was formed in 1787 by British philanthropists, with the view of providing a suitable home for destitute negroes from different parts of the world, as well as promoting African civilization.

*Gold Coast* is a part of the coast of Upper Guinea, western Africa. The Gold Coast colony proper consists of only the fortified stations and the strip of coast dominated by them; but a protectorate is exercised by Great Britain over all the tribes (of which the most numerous is that of the Fantees) lying between it and Ashantee. Since 1850 the colony, previously under the jurisdiction of Sierra Leone, has had a government of its own. In 1872 all the Dutch possessions on the coast were ceded to Great Britain. The king of Ashantee asserted that the Dutch had paid him tribute, and the refusal of the English to continue it led to the Ashantee war of 1873-'4.

*Natal* lies northeast of Cape Colony. In its government the crown retains the right to veto colonial legislation, and the public officers remain under the control of the home government. The executive authority is vested in a lieutenant governor, who is assisted by executive and legislative councils.

The country was first actually colonized by a few British subjects in 1824. About 1837 the dissatisfied Dutch farmers of Cape Colony attempted to establish a republic there; but the English government in 1845 declared its sovereignty to extend over Natal, and took possession of it. It was subordinate to the government of Cape Colony till 1856, when it was made a separate colony.

*St. Helena* is an island in the South Atlantic, discovered on St. Helena's day, 1502, by a Spanish navigator in the service of the Portuguese, from whom it was taken by the Dutch. From about 1650 to 1672 it was held alternately by the Dutch and the English. It was Napoleon's place of exile from 1815 till his death, 1821. In 1858 the French government bought the house occupied by him at Longwood, and the valley where he was buried.

*Ascension* is a high rocky island in the Atlantic, northwest of St. Helena. It is occupied by a British force, and serves as a depot and watering place for ships.

*Mauritius, or Isle of France* is situated in the Indian ocean. The island is divided into nine districts. The population is made up of various African, Asiatic, and European races. The English element is generally confined to officials and a few merchants. The Roman Catholic is the prevailing religion.

The government is vested in a governor, aided by an executive council, and a legislative council.

The Portuguese held the island till 1598, when the Dutch took possession of it and changed the name to Mauritius, in honor of Maurice

of Nassau. They abandoned it in 1712, and in 1715 it was occupied by the French, who called it *Ile de France*. The British seized the island with its dependencies in 1810.

---

**Algeria** is a French colony in northern Africa. The military organization, after the extinction of a formidable rebellion (1871), was relaxed in the settled districts, under a civil administration and a governor-general, but retained in the Sahara and other regions inhabited by nomads. The colonial council comprises the prefects, the resident archbishop, and the military commander, and governs in conjunction with the governor-general.

The Algerine boundaries were continually extended in the conflicts with neighboring tribes, and unceasing hostilities between the Barbary states and the Knights of Malta originated the system of piracy which made Algerine corsairs the terror of the Mediterranean. The Americans were the first, in 1815, to refuse tribute to the dey, which he received from many powers for protection against piracy. Piracy was not suppressed until after complications with France (1823-'30) had resulted in the establishment of a French military regency. After the expulsion of the Turkish soldiery, the Arab and Kabyle tribes rose against the French under Abd-el-Kader, the marabouts preaching a holy war. Abd-el-Kader surrendered in 1847. Further insurrections continued to harrass the French till 1876.

---

**Spanish Africa** embraces Ceuta, Fernando Po, and the Canary Islands (in the Atlantic).

*Ceuta* is a town and fortress on the north coast of Morocco, on the highest part of which stands the citadel, with a garrison of five thousand men. The town was taken from the Moors by John I. of Portugal in 1415, and passed to Spain in 1580.

*Fernando Po* is an island in the bight of Biafra, on the western coast of Africa. The Spaniards use it as a place of banishment for criminals.

*Canary Islands* (in Atlantic) form a Spanish group and province. The Canaries are supposed to be the islands mentioned by the elder Pliny, and by Plutarch and Ptolemy, as the Fortunate Islands. They were conquered for Spain in the beginning of the fifteenth century. The inhabitants are chiefly Spaniards. The captain-general is the official ruler.

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**Portuguese Africa** comprises the Cape Verde and the Madeira islands (in the Atlantic).

*Cape Verde Islands* comprise fourteen volcanic islands in the Atlantic ocean. The most considerable island is Santiago. They were

discovered about 1450 by the Portuguese. The governor resides on the island of Santiago.

*Medeira Island* is in the Atlantic. The people are of mixed Portuguese, Moorish, and negro descent.

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## VIII. IN OCEANIA.

The Oceanic colonies of Holland are Java, Borneo, Sumatra, Celebes, Moluccas, and New Guinea.

*Java*, a colony of the Netherlands, is an island of the Indian Archipelago, and is wholly possessed by the Dutch, though two native kingdoms, comprising not more than one-fourteenth of the island, retain a nominal existence. The island is one of the great coffee-growing regions of the world.

When the Netherland government acquired the Dutch East India Company's title to its possessions in the East, it appropriated to the crown all unoccupied lands, and secured to the descendants of the native sovereigns their titular rank and the rights of regents, but placed with each a Dutch resident, whose "recommendations" have always been obeyed as orders. The governor-general acts as viceroy of the Dutch colonies in the East Indies, receiving his directions from the Hague.

The island was made known to Europe at the close of the thirteenth century by Marco Polo. The Dutch first came to Java about 1595 as traders. After many wars with the native rulers, the principal monarch in 1749 conferred the sovereignty of the island upon the Dutch. In 1811 the British conquered Java, but in 1816 restored it to the Dutch.

*Borneo*, an island of the Indian Archipelago, is the largest in the world, except Australia and possibly New Guinea.

The Portuguese visited Borneo early in the sixteenth century, but never established themselves firmly there. In 1787 the Dutch, by a treaty, gained a foothold there, and their power has since been generally paramount.

*Sumatra* is also an island in the Indian Archipelago, under the equator. About three-fourths of it is subject to the Netherlands, a portion directly, and the rest through dependent native rulers. The island was visited in 1292 by Marco Polo. In 1824 the Dutch came into final possession of the island.

*Celebes* is under the equator, east of Borneo. The natives, all of whom appear to belong to the Malay race, are in part governed by their own kings, but these are dependent upon the Dutch government, which controls the island. The Dutch established themselves in 1660.

*Moluccas, or Spice Islands* are a group of the Indian Archipelago, also belonging to Holland. Mohammedanism is the prevailing religion, and the laws are chiefly founded upon the precepts of the Koran. The islands were held by the British for about twenty years,

when they were restored to the Dutch. They are divided administratively into three residences, with the seat of the governor-general at one.

*New Guinea, or Papua*, the largest island in the world, except Australia and possibly Borneo, lies directly north of Australia.

The Dutch alone have colonial possession on the island. Their principal station is Dorey, on the northwest peninsula, in which part are several missionary posts. The Portuguese discovered the island and named it New Guinea. The Dutch occupation of various localities dates from 1828.

---

**British Oceania** comprises the islands of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, in the Indian Archipelago.

*Australia*, classed as a continent by most geographers, is the largest island in the world.

The political divisions of Australia are as follows: New South Wales, Western Australia, South Australia, Victoria, and Queensland. The majority of the inhabitants of each colony are of British descent, but there are many Chinese and Germans. In several colonies education has been made compulsory.

Australia was discovered by the Dutch in 1606, and was generally called New Holland till a recent period. In 1837 transportation of criminals thither was abolished and restricted to Tasmania, or Van Diemen's Land, where it was continued till 1853. A large part of the interior of the island remains comparatively unknown.

*Tasmania, or Van Diemen's Land* is a British colony of Australasia, consisting of the island of the same name and fifty-five small islands, mostly in Bass strait. It is conjectured that it was once connected with Australia.

The government consists of a governor and executive council appointed by the crown. The legislative power is vested in a parliament of two houses, the legislative council and the house of assembly.

In 1853 the transportation of convicts ceased, and in 1856 the name of the colony was officially changed to Tasmania.

*New Zealand*, in the South Pacific ocean, consists of three islands, divided into eight provinces. The provinces have distinct governments, consisting of a superintendent and provincial council elected for four years by a suffrage nearly universal. The government of the whole colony is vested in a governor appointed by the crown, and in a general assembly consisting of a legislative council nominated for life by the crown, and a house of representatives elected for five years. By the constitution of 1872 the natives were made voters and eligible to office, and several have been elected to the lower house of the legislature.

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**Spanish Oceania** embraces the Philippine, Ladrone, and Caroline islands.

The *Philippine Islands* are the most northern group of the **Indian Archipelago**, belonging chiefly to Spain.

Every township annually elects a deputy governor, who acts as mayor, justice, and magistrate. In important affairs he is dependent upon the governor of the province, the latter being subordinate to the captain-general.

*Ladrone, or Mariana Islands*, in the North Pacific ocean, are a group of about twenty islands, belonging to Spain. The Spaniards named them the *Ladrones* from the thievish disposition of the natives. They were renamed in 1667 *Marianas* in honor of the Spanish queen.

*Caroline Islands, or New Philippines*, an archipelago of Oceania, belong to Spain, and were named in honor of Charles V.

---

**New Caledonia**, an island of Australasia, belongs to the French government, which took possession in 1853, and established on it a station for their Pacific squadron and a penal colony. The French have been repeatedly at war with the islanders, but hostilities were closed in 1857. French missionaries have made several prosperous settlements, and cultivate plantations.



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GOVERNMENTS  
OF  
THE WORLD;  
AN OUTLINE VIEW  
OF THE  
RULING POWER OF EVERY COUNTRY.

GIVING A TABULATED STATEMENT OF THE REIGNING POTENTATES OF GOVERNMENTS, WITH HISTORICAL DATA OF THE FORMATION, NATURE, AND CONSTITUTIONAL FEATURES OF EACH.

BY

W. H. F. HENRY,

AUTHOR OF THE "NORMAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES,"  
"ARITHMETICAL ANALYSES," "MANUAL OF  
PARLIAMENTARY LAW," ETC.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA:  
J. E. SHERRILL, PUBLISHER.  
1884.









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